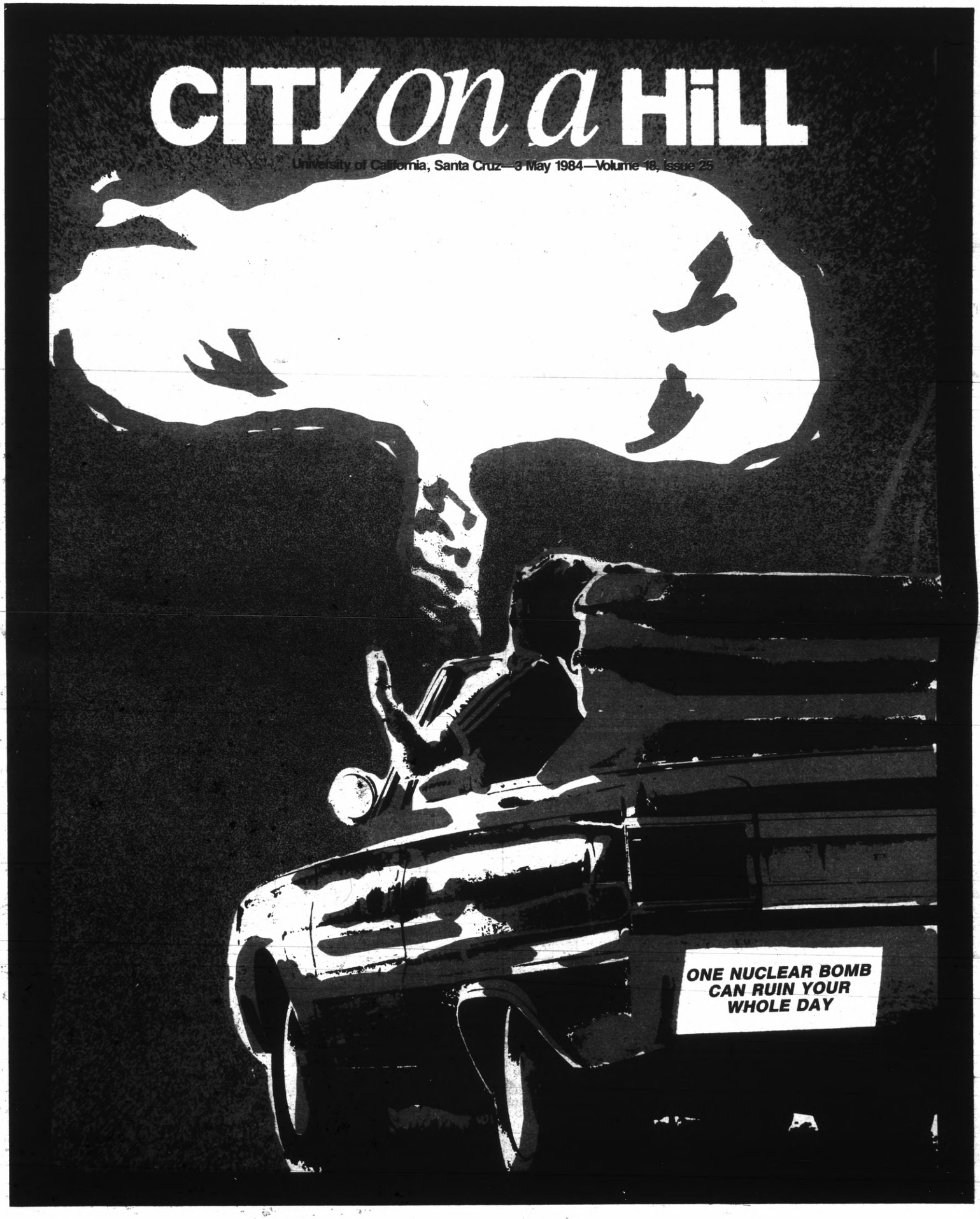
CITY on a HILL

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

POLISH RIOTS: Club-wielding riot police in Gdansk attacked over 1000 Solidarity supporters, including 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa, during an official May Day parade Tuesday. Police used water cannons, tear gas, and truncheons to disperse thousands of Solidarity supporters across Poland.

There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests. Solidarity was banned in Poland in December 1981, when the Polish government declared martial law.

CHEMICAL CRIME: Jurists for the Agent Orange trial are being chosen in what is one of the largest product-liability cases ever. The class action suit, covering between 15,000 and 120,000 Vietnam veterans and their families, claims the plaintiffs were injured by exposure to the potent herbicide, which causes cancer, miscarriages, birth defects, and skin diseases. The seven chemical companies that produced Agent Orange argue they were just following government specifications in manufacturing the compound, and would have been subject to penalty under the Defense Production Act had they refused to produce it.

Veterans claim that the companies knew or should have known how toxic Agent Orange is, and that they put off telling the government about the toxicity and did not use available processes to reduce the amount of dioxin in the compound.

PEKING PRESIDENT: The Ronald Reagans went to China last week. Although Reagan has a record of fierce opposition to Communism, administration officials believe Reagan's visit to China demonstrated the US's commitment to "a strong relationship with China," and that now the Chinese government will expedite its plan to tap US technology and capital resources. The chief diplomatic goal of the trip, according to White House aides, was to make the Chinese understand US actions against Soviet "aggression" in Central America, the Middle East, and elsewhere. The aides added that it could be months before anyone knows if this goal was accomplished.

INDIANA JOHNS: The Indianapolis City Council overwhelmingly approved an ordinance that defines violent pornography as a form of sexual discrimination, making violators subject to civil lawsuits. The council voted 24-5 for the ordinance on Monday, April 23. The measure, sponsored by councilmember Beulah Coughenour, was similar to a measure that was recently passed by the Minneapolis City Council. That measure, however, was vetoed by the Minneapolis mayor under threats of court challenges.

FOOD FIGHT: Government-ordered price increases on all imported and most basic foodstuffs sparked three days of rioting in the Dominican Republic last week. The price hikes were part of a deal the government made with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a $599 million loan. The IMF required the government to implement an austerity program, which called, in some instances, for price hikes of as much as 300 percent.

The violence, which began during a 24-hour strike called by business people to protest the price increases, left 54 dead, nearly 200 wounded, and 4,350 arrested. Although the country has quieted down, police patrols have been stationed throughout the capital city of Santa Domingo.

STINGING RIGHTS: A House subcommittee said Tuesday that the FBI, operating often "on the merest of suspicions," threatens constitutional rights and injures people and institutions with their undercover operations.

The Judiciary Subcommittee of civil and constitution rights said its four-year study of the FBI "demonstrates that many, if not all, of the potential dangers inherent in undercover operations are being realized." The report charges that the internal process for approving sting operations "is conducted without a critical review of the evidence; with no tolerance for internal dissent; and with little or no sensitivity to the concerns which prompted the promulgation of the safeguards and guidelines." The report added that undercover operations "posed a very real threat to our liberties. Many of the values reflected in our Constitution are directly threatened by these operations."

The subcommittee found that undercover operations were infrequent and limited before 1977, when $1 million was budgeted for such probes. Spending has reached at least $12.5 million this year, with the number of investigations rising from 53 in 1977 to more than 300 last year.

STATISTICS DON'T LIE: Fresno, California, a town of 250,000 in the Central Valley, has been "rated" as the 276th best city in the US out of a field of 276. The erudite study, masterminded by geographer Robert M. Pierce of the State University of New York, judged the cities according to criteria important to residents of New York state. Pierce considered the health of the local economy to be the most important factor; other factors in order of importance were: climate, crime, housing, education, health care, recreation, transportation, and the arts.

Anyone who has been to the cities mentioned in the final tabulation—#9 Anaheim, #11 San Jose, #22 Pittsburgh, #44 Grand Rapids Michigan, #102 Los Angeles—can attest to the accuracy of Pierce's work. Obviously, a study using different but perhaps more telling criteria would be more true to experience. If Pierce had counted amenities like picking wild fruit all summer, riding one's bicycle across town without touching the handlebars, going barefoot, and having access to swimming pools, Fresno might have gotten better press. It might have moved up near Santa Cruz—#151.

LET'S PLAY HIDE THE NUKE: According to Reagan administration figures, the US will spend $38.9 billion on nuclear weapons in 1985. But these figures do not include amounts concealed within the budget of the General Purpose Forces, Research and Development, Intelligence and Communication, and other Pentagon programs which are earmarked for nuclear weapons.

For instance, the administration doesn't count "stealth" bombers, or the "Star Wars" defenses, which are being researched at great expense. They also leave out the "tactical" and "theater" weapons, like the Pershing IIs in Europe. When such programs are taken into account, the price of nukes for next year comes to about $76.6 billion—20 percent of the total defense budget, which is a 20 percent increase over last year.

The increase reflects the government's decision to switch from a policy of nuclear deterrence to one of heavy reliance on nuclear weapons in all phases of "defense." For the top brass in the US armed forces, according to Admiral Powell Carter, the push will be to "teach our people to think nuclear."

NO MORE MR. NICE GUY: In a move to "get tough" on international terrorism, President Reagan has signed an aggressive new policy directive that puts the seal of approval on preemptive strikes and reprisal raids against terrorism abroad. The directive also calls for a step-up in intelligence collection.

The new policy, known as National Security Decision Directive 138, will beef up security for US citizens and US property overseas, and includes plans for the creation and training of special military squads to be directed by the FBI, the CIA, and the Pentagon. As one government official explained, "What we're trying to grapple with is how to use little amounts of force on little problems in distant places, and how to convince the American public that it's necessary."

THIS MEANS YOU: As part of his anti-terrorist strategy, President Reagan asked Congress Friday for power to prosecute US citizens and resident aliens who help foreign governments accused of committing terrorism.

The new powers would include authorizing the Secretary of State to make a list of political groups and countries the US thinks is supporting terrorism. "Support" means supplying, training, recruiting for, or "acting in concert with" intelligence agents or armed forces of a group or country on the list.

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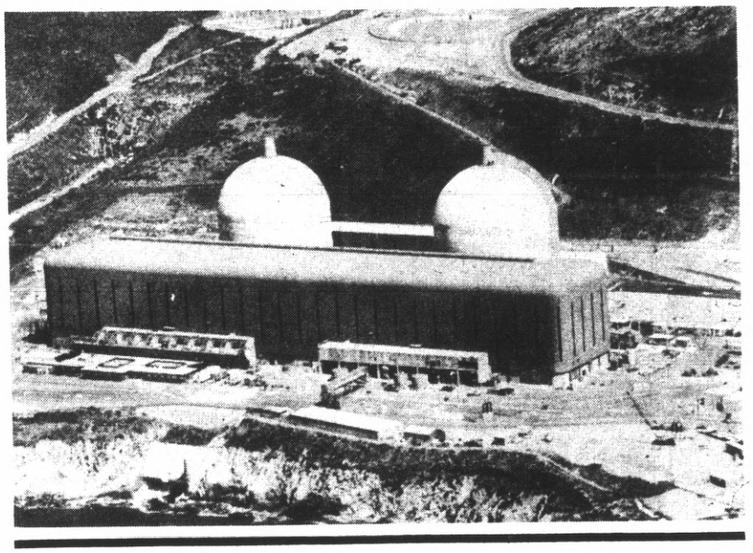
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Diablo Goes Critical

An Unrevokable License?

by Robin Lovell



Because of Diablo's proximity to an active fault, many people believe the now radioactive plant will never be safe.

ELEVEN YEARS BEHIND schedule, PG&E's Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant finally went critical—began the nuclear reaction—Sunday, just after midnight. Within six hours, the first leak was discovered, stemming from a three-way valve in the primary cooling loop. Although PG&E referred to the incident as "a minor event, not a problem," others perceive it as the forerunner of many problems yet to come if the plant remains in operation.

"We know that PG&E is never going to be able to count the operation of Diablo Canyon as a victory," said Pam Metcalf of the Abalone Alliance's Diablo Project Office (DPO). "They are going to regret that it ever went critical."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approved the five percent testing license, which Diablo is currently operating under, as a compromise between a full-power operational license and no license at all, following the near meltdown at Three Mile Island. At five percent the plant produces no electricity, but it is producing radiation in the core, claims Metcalf. The NRC established the five percent license as a means of ironing out any problems which may arise during the fission process, without operating at full power—thus significantly reducing the risks involved. But, according to Sandy Silver of the San Luis Obispo-based group Mothers for Peace, "they're taking a risk with *our* lives doing it."

PG&E spokesperson Sue Brown, however, disagreed. "There's no threat to the safety of the public [during five percent testing]," she said. "It's like idling your car. You're not at full speed, and the purpose of your tests is to catch the things you don't want to happen when you operate the plant [at full power], so you do them now [at five percent] and get them over with."

DPO's Metcalf expressed her group's opposition to even five percent testing. "The issue is contamination of the core," she said. "It's like being half pregnant. With each step they take, the risk increases." Once the plant is operating, even at this low level, if anything goes wrong, "human beings have to [fix it]," explained Metcalf, "and it means they're exposed to radiation. The nuclear industry considers the workers' health as basically expendable."

Licensing of the plant was delayed for a short time in March, after a surprise testimony from an NRC staff engineer, Isa Yin. According to the San Jose *Mercury News,* Yin found numerous calculation errors in the earthquake-safety aspect of the piping system, as well as "49 potentially more serious violations of quality assurance" at the plant. Yin originally claimed that engineers using computers at Diablo had inadequate knowledge of how piping equipment actually works, and therefore, the plant absolutely should not be licensed. He told the *Mercury News,* "it would be difficult, if not impossible" to inspect Diablo once the plant is turned on.

A week and a half later, however, after meeting with a review team of NRC staff engineers, Yin retracted his allegations. "Yin strongly denied that he had been pressured in any way, but did indicate that he had been made aware of the tremendous expense to PG&E of further delays," the *Mercury News* reported. "I recognize how costly it would be to hold it back," Yin said. "We're talking about big bucks."

In contrast to Yin's assertions, Jim Hanchett, regional spokesperson for the NRC, told *City on a Hill* that economics play "no role whatsoever" in the licensing process of any nuclear plant. When asked about the $5 billion price tag burdening Diablo, he replied, "Yeah, I've seen the numbers in the papers. Our interest is in radiological safety, not economics, rates, or how much they [PG&E] are allowed to charge the rate payers."

"The NRC is in a very difficult position from an economic standpoint," said Mothers for Peace member Sandy Silver. "They have to contend with a price tag of $5 billion. By their own rules, economics does not play a role in their decision. They are supposed to look out first and foremost for the health and safety of the people. But instead, they are weighing the balance of a $5 billion investment for the people. That's preposterous."

PG&E's Brown said, "Certainly, where the licensing process is concerned, we're naturally worried about the $1 million per day that our stockholders are having to pay. We have an obligation to them, and delays add to those costs. But when it comes to the safety of the plant, we don't *stint.*"

Silver maintains that "workers are continually coming to us [Mothers for Peace] with problems. Workers have apologized for coming forward so late," she said, "because they had the views that this plant would never go on line because there were so many things wrong with it. When the NRC actually licensed it, they realized, 'Oh my God, they're really going to do this thing.' "

Through the Washington DC-based Government Accountability Project, the group is attempting to require the NRC to review worker allegations against the plant.

Hanchett claimed the NRC "in essence" examines all worker allegations, and decides whether they're worthy of investigation. Mothers for Peace disagree, however. Member Nancy Culver told KPFA news radio that thousands of pages of allegations are gathering dust while the NRC ignores them.

A major concern of most groups opposing Diablo is earthquake safety. "Our biggest concern is that they built the plant along a fault," said Silver. Because of the plant's close proximity to the active fault, many believe that the radioactive plant will never be safe.

Hanchett claimed the earthquake danger is not a problem. "There is an *emergency* [evacuation] plan that's been developed over the last two years," said Hanchett. When questioned about it, however, he said, "Well, it's an evacuation plan. You know, notification of off-site authorities, communication, roadblocks, you know, a whole range of things."

Pam Metcalf of DPO, on the other hand, said, "We don't have an evacuation plan. What we have is a sheltering plan. Their first line of defense is to tell us to 'Duck and Cover,' and we all know how effective that is."

In 1973, according to Silver, Mothers for Peace filed a request asking the NRC to halt construction of the plant while the Hosgri earthquake fault, which had just been discovered, was examined. The NRC ruled that PG&E could continue construction, however, while the ramifications of the fault were being investigated. "We said 'you're going to start putting a lot of money into this plant,' " explained Silver, " 'and then it will be difficult to stop it.' And they said, 'Money will never be a factor in licensing this plant. We are only concerned about the health and safety of the people.' "

"That's the biggest falsehood of all" commented Silver, in response to the NRC's claim. "The way they've handled this case is atrocious."

According to Jim Grant, coordinator of the County Emergency Services—the agency responsible for devising an evacuation system—the plans are "the best we have so far. We're always trying to improve it." The current plan, as he explained to *City on a Hill,* relies entirely on telephones and sirens for communication, neither of which are designed to withstand a major earthquake ("An earthquake is a self-informing emergency," claims Grant). In the event of a meltdown tomorrow, Grant said, "we would have the resources to mobilize and get things started."

"The NRC is in the business of licensing nuclear power plants," said Metcalf. "[It] also exists to protect public health and safety. But, unfortunately, they will put the utilities investments before public safety. By licensing Diablo, they have proven that they would license anything."

Another issue of concern to Diablo opponents is that none of the operators at the plant have ever had any hands-on experience on an active, or "hot," nuclear plant. "There was a requirement that the operating crews have someone on shift who has operating experience," said Hanchett. "Now what they have is advisers on each shift who have held NRC operators licenses, and do have operational experience. They are not technically PG&E employees or licensed operators."

"The people in this community," said Silver, "are having inexperienced operators issued in essence a learner's permit. And nobody wants them to."

Local protests have taken place throughout Diablo's dormancy (since 1973), with a revived effort since January 13 of this year. By early last Sunday, according to Metcalf, 200 people had gathered at the gate in opposition to the plant's operation. Although Brown claims the protests have "no effect whatsoever" on PG&E, Metcalf said she feels differently.

"It has had a tremendous effect on them," she explained. "Their credibility—zip; people don't trust them, people don't respect them, and they do not have a good name in this community or elsewhere around the state. Years of organized opposition has put the nuclear industry on the skids."

Although PG&E officials are celebrating a progress victory for the 16 year-old plant, the opposition is not giving up. Mothers for Peace "will continue to challenge for full power," said Silver, by working through the Government Accountability Project and other legal channels.

The Abalone Alliance will also continue their efforts through organized marches, demonstrations and civil disobedience. "It is a shame, and a very sad day for us here [in San Luis Obispo]," said Metcalf. "But we will continue to try and [prevent Diablo] from going full power."

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Nuclear Policy Program

Stevenson MADness

by Barbara Masters

POSEIDONS, TRIDENTS, PERshings, and Cruise missiles. Strategic, tactical and theater warfare. MAD, first strike, counterforce, deterrence. All familiar terms, but do you really know what they mean? Last quarter, Stevenson College offered a course to provide concrete information about these topics, covering both the technical and policy aspects of the nuclear arms race.

The course, taught by UCSC Visiting Lecturer Daniel Hirsch, was just part of the new Stevenson Program on Nuclear Policy beginning this quarter. "It is our hope in establishing this program that it can combine the deep concerns evidenced on this campus about the nuclear arms race with the unique skills of faculty and students here," said Hirsch. Hirsch, who has previously taught courses on Gandhi and energy policy at UCSC and UCLA, is currently the director of the program.



Dr. H. Jack Geiger launches the Stevenson Nuclear Policy Program Friday, May 4.

The Nuclear Policy Program will take an interdisciplinary approach, involving students and faculty members from numerous boards across the campus. "The program will have several dimensions: coursework, research and public education," said David Kaun, provost of Stevenson College and chair of Modern Society and Social Thought; the Nuclear Policy Program will be associated with Mod Soc.

First, a year-long course on the arms race is being planned, integrating two previously taught classes (Hirsch's Nuclear Weapons course and Dane Archer's sociology class on violence that is being offered this spring) with a third course to be developed on the Soviet perspective on the arms race.

The second component to the Nuclear Policy Program is research. "The decision-makers in Washington and the public at large," said Hirsch, "are eager for sound analysis of arms control problems and for new possible solutions. The university houses experts in numerous disciplines, whose research and analytic expertise will hopefully result in work that can affect public policy."

Faculty members participating in the program have already begun work on several projects. History Professor Peter Kenez is reviewing and analyzing Soviet military writings and thinking on nuclear issues. He is also examining views on the usefulness of arms negotiations.

Another project, headed by James Lewis, associate research chemist and UCSC Coordinator of Educators for Social Responsibility, will analyze the reliability and readiness of nuclear weapons delivery systems. For instance, said Lewis, "There are problems connected with the Pershing II system actually functioning. My question is, what are the implications of the unreliability of these systems?" Lewis plans to investigate the testing results of the Pershing and other weapons systems.

Edward Teller, father of the American hydrogen bomb, is the focus of a third project—a scientific biography—being coordinated by professor of astronomy and astrophysics William Mathews. Teller, who is founder and past director of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, has been influential in the development of several policies concerning weapons and their use, the most recent being the proposed weapons in space. "He is a prototype for a way of thinking," said Mathews, "and it would be useful to understand him a little better."

Finally, Hirsch is directing a project concerning the use of weapons-grade nuclear materials in university research reactors—an area he has been investigating for over four years. "These materials," said Hirsch, "pose a proliferation risk if diverted or stolen for nuclear weapons." Along with former Los Alamos bomb designer Dr. Theodore Taylor and Paul Levanthal of the Nuclear Control Institute, Hirsch presented testimony in January to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission advocating the conversion of these reactors to non-weapons grade fuel. And, said Hirsch, "Shortly thereafter, the Commission decided to adopt a policy of substantially reducing the availability of weapons-grade nuclear materials at facilities it licenses. Then last week, the Science and Technology Committee of the US House of Representatives appropriated money for the new NRC program." Hirsch says that the next step is to research the fuel situation of the Department of Energy and foreign nuclear reactors.

All these projects will involve student efforts to assist in the researching and writing of articles; students, in turn, can receive independent study credit for their work. Hirsch is actively seeking serious, interested students and many who were enrolled in the Nuclear Weapons course last quarter have already expressed interest in joining some of the research projects.

The program is also sponsoring a series of public lectures, to begin this quarter. Already scheduled are Jack Geiger, one of the original founders in the 1960s of the Physicians for Social Responsibility and an expert on civil defense, and Dr. Bennett Ramberg of the Center for International Strategic Affairs at UCLA, who will be speaking on the possible targeting of nuclear energy facilities during a war.

The fourth element of the program is the formation of a network with scholars at other institutions who can assist and review ongoing work.

The program has received broad-based support from the students and faculty as well as the administration. "The chancellor's response has been very favorable," said Kaun. "He funded the program for this year and is open to the possibility of additional funding for the next two years." The Stevenson Student Council is also enthusiastically supporting the program, said Kaun, and has agreed to help finance the speakers program. Kaun and Hirsch are also seeking outside money from the UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation.

Kaun sees the program as providing continuity to the Modern Society and Social Thought Program. "In the past, courses have often been one-shot," he said, "but this will be a serious ongoing program." In addition, Mod Soc students will have access to permanent faculty and staff across campus to assist in their senior theses, "a crucial part of the program," said Kaun.

Hirsch concluded, "Working on this program is a way of working on the arms race. If you're concerned, there are lots of things you can do as an individual, but people at a university have special skills in research and analysis. The unique thing we're trying to do is use the expertise available here and link it with the policy-making apparatus on these issues." ✔

MADness Aftermath

Imagine: a nuclear weapon has detonated over a major city, killing millions of people, leaving thousands searching desperately for medical care. These people are suffering from third-degree burns, radiation sickness, broken bones, and trauma. They need medical help, but most of them will die before they reach a doctor.

Since most doctors' offices are located in cities, or the target areas, 80 percent of all physicians will be killed immediately from a 10 megaton strike, according to Dr. H. Jack Geiger. Geiger will give the inaugural address for the Stevenson Nuclear Policy Program on Friday, May 4. In his speech, "Nuclear War: Illusion of Survival," Geiger will describe the effects of a single nuclear weapon exploding over one city. He will focus primarily on the availability of medical care, which he believes would be grossly inadequate.

"The danger of nuclear war is a public health problem of unprecedented magnitude. However, one medical strategy is still available—prevention," said Geiger. He was the founding member of Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) in 1961, and co-authored the first major US publications, which appeared in the *New England Journal of Medicine* for May 1962, on the inevitable consequences of a nuclear attack. During the past two decades he has published more than 20 scientific articles and contributed to anthologies on these medical and biological effects.

In 1982, Geiger received the Award of Merit in Global Public Health from the Public Health Association of New York. He served as a US delegate to the three International Congresses for the Prevention of Nuclear War. His most recent publication is "Medical and Public Health Problems of Crisis Relocation," published in March in *The Counterfeit Ark: Crisis Relocation for Nuclear War*.

Geiger was one of the leading speakers in the award-winning documentary, *The Last Epidemic*. Produced in 1981, this documentary was based on a conference sponsored by PSR and the Stanford University Medical School, where the medical effects of a nuclear war were discussed at great length. Locally produced by Eric Thierman, the film was widely seen in Santa Cruz and was also shown to Congress.

Three other speakers are scheduled for the quarter besides Geiger. Dr. Bennett Ramber from the Center of International Strategic Affairs will speak on the vulnerability of nuclear facilities to attack on May 21. For the program's nuclear winter study, Dr. James Pollock, an astrophysicist, will speak on "Nuclear Winter: Basic Physics" on May 30. The last speaker is Ira Sandperl, a Ghandian scholar who will discuss approaches to resolving the arms race, but the date has not yet been confirmed. For all these lectures, the public is invited and admission free. Geiger will be speaking at 8pm in the Stevenson dining hall. ✔ —*Valerie Johnson*



Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

UCSC graduate student Laura Enriquez

From Classroom To Revolution

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

IF SOCIOLOGISTS ARE MYSTIFIED about what their degrees will get them in the real world, they can follow the example of Laura Enriquez, a UCSC graduate student in sociology who spoke to an audience of 20 in Kerr Hall last week.

Enriquez went to Nicaragua to do research for her dissertation on agricultural developments in Nicaragua, where she found that "sociologists are much more appreciated. In the US, who needs another sociologist?"

Through her work as a research assistant for the Centro de Investigacion y Asesoria Socio-Economica since the summer of 1982 and a planning consultant to several private and public organizations, Enriquez observed, "There is so much to do and so much need for skilled people. Ironically, sociologists are a high-priced commodity in Nicaragua."

As a sociologist, Enriquez has studied the ways in which agrarian reform can remedy the inequalities of land distribution suffered by farmers during the Somoza dictatorship.

Enriquez pointed out that prior to the 1979 ouster of Somoza, two percent of the population owned 50 percent of the arable land, while only 3.4 percent of the land was owned by 50 percent of the population. A full 30 percent of the farmers were completely landless. "This gives one an idea of the skewed nature of land distribution before the revolution," said Enriquez. Within days of the revolution, agrarian reform policies were implemented to tackle the problem of unjust land distribution.

After the 1979 revolution, the Sandinistas nationalized 20 percent of the arable land previously owned by Somoza and his close associates for state-owned and state-run farms. In addition, because much land was abandoned by farmers who left the country and still more land was lying uncultivated, the Agrarian Reform Law of 1981 was promulgated to prohibit farmers from letting their land remain fallow for more than one crop cycle. Now, if they leave the land fallow, it will be distributed to landless farmers for cultivation. "Now farmers have more land than ever before and they are receiving loans from the government to help them through the agricultural cycle," Enriquez said.

However, the war between the Sandinistas and the US-supported contras may trigger an economic crisis that would threaten the very existence of the Agrarian Reform Program. "The future of the Agrarian Reform Program depends tremendously on what happens with the war," she said. "If the Reagan policies succeed [in toppling the Sandinista government], we will see the end of agrarian reform and the re-emergence of unjust distributions of land."

Enriquez points out that the contras have killed agrarian reform technicians and have burned cooperatives where farmers work and produce collectively. This warfare has caught Nicaragua in a vicious circle.

Nicaragua needs money to fix machines destroyed by the contras. However, money is only acquired through the sale of products. When the machines are destroyed nothing can be produced or sold, and no money is available to repair the machines.

"Nicaragua is a poor country," Enriquez lamented. "They don't have the dollars to import new machines. They don't even have the dollars to import the spare parts for the machines they *do* have. So everytime a coffee roasting machine is burned up, it is lost—for good."

In addition to the lack of important machinery, the country loses large percentages of coffee and cotton crops when farmers are forced to abandon their farms to fight against the contras. Enriquez estimated that by the end of this year, 30 percent of the coffee harvest and 20 to 25 percent of the cotton harvest will go unpicked, never to be processed or sold. "When 50 percent of Nicaragua's foreign exchange earnings come from coffee and cotton, those percentages are dangerous," Enriquez said.

ALTHOUGH THE FUTURE OF the Agrarian Reform Program is jeopardized by the war, Enriquez observed that Nicaragua is still undergoing significant transformations due to its reform policies.

Much of Enriquez's sociological work focuses on the impact that agrarian reform programs have on the social structure of a community. When the location of a reservoir for a proposed dam was forcing the resettlement of a community, Enriquez and her team of consultants from the Ministry of Planning hurried to that community to observe the social and familial relations that existed prior to resettlement in a new alternative community. "A really different housing structure means really important implications on social relations," predicted Enriquez.

In an interview after the talk at Kerr Hall, Enriquez explained that women in some communities traditionally bring their laundry to streams that run alongside their homes. Although it is an arduous task, the clothes washing serves as a social function in which women can emerge from the isolation of their homes and interact with each other. Enriquez predicted that since the newly constructed settlement for the inhabitants would not have a stream and since washboards would be used to wash clothes, the women in the new community would suffer the loss of an important social outlet.

As agrarian reform brings economic justice to more and more farmers in Nicaragua, the program also offers an opportunity to remedy some social injustices. Enriquez points out that while the number of men designated as "heads of the plantation" is far greater than the number of women, the government has taken steps to reverse this trend.

According to Enriquez, "The Agrarian Reform Ministry and AMNLAE (Nicaraguan Women's Association-Luisa Amanda Espinosa)

Enriquez studies the impact of agrarian reform on Nicaraguan society.

are promoting the formation of cooperatives where women would have strong leadership positions." Although only in the early stages, the plan offers women a chance to be "directly involved in production," Enriquez added.

Enriquez believes the results of the upcoming November 4 election for a president, vice president, and constituent assembly is a key to the success or failure of the Agrarian Reform Program. "It is clear that the [opposition party] is not in favor of the agrarian reform. . . If elected then my guess would be that [they] would put some real brakes on agrarian reform," Enriquez said.

However, Enriquez pointed out that because the Sandinista government created the Agrarian Reform Ministry, providing Nicaraguan farmers with land, the farmers will probably strongly support a Sandinista victory in November. "In the fairest of elections," predicted Enriquez, "The Sandinistas will probably win."

Admitting that the "Sandinistas are not perfect angels" and that they are "somewhat inexperienced and have made some errors," Enriquez told *City on a Hill* that she believes that "the errors are Nicaragua's business and not the business of the US government. Regardless of whatever domestic issues are up for debate in Nicaragua, there is absolutely no legitimacy for the US intervening."

Enriquez plans to return to Nicaragua in May and finish her thesis by December. Anxious to share her valuable information, Enriquez plans to visit the US a few times during her stay. Enriquez is uncertain how long she will remain in Central America. "I may decide to stay in Nicaragua where sociologists are appreciated," she laughed.

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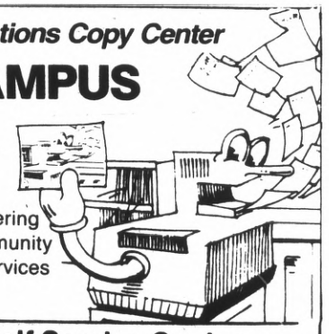
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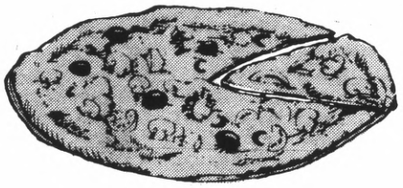
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THE NUCLEAR ISSUE

UC's Hydrogen Bonds

by Kristin Schafer

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORnia has managed the nation's two nuclear weapons laboratories since their inception. The Los Alamos Scientific and Lawrence Livermore National labs, created in 1942 and 1953 respectively, have designed and developed all nuclear weapons in the US arsenal. Many UC faculty and students challenge the propriety of the University's involvement with the labs. "These are not laboratories in the normal research sense of the term," said UCSC Sociology professor Dane Archer. "They are mission-oriented bomb factories."

Clarification of the role of the University in managing the labs was the focus of a recent study conducted by four UC Berkeley professors. Their report, which was released last week, indicates that the University "exercises very little control or leadership over major policies or budgets at the labs," and that the situation is not likely to change.

The part UC actually plays in its management of the federally-owned weapons labs is a long-standing point of contention. Some maintain that the University has very little influence over what takes place at the labs, and merely provides the government facilities with a veneer of academic legitimacy.

Others, such as former UC president David Saxon, argue that the University's management role involves insuring the scientific excellence of work done at the labs, as well as providing non-partisan technical expertise which lends credibility to weapons development proposals. Both of these factors, according to Saxon's argument, are in the best interest of the nation because they are "essential if progress toward arms control and disarmament is to become a reality."

UCSC Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer contends that "most faculty have known . . . for a long time" that the University has minimal influence on lab activities. Sinsheimer, the only UC chancellor in favor of severing ties with the labs, maintains that it is in neither the nation's nor the University's interest for UC to manage the weapons facilities. In a 1979 written statement to the Regents outlining his position, Sinsheimer said, ". . . involvement with nuclear weapons by the University as an institution seems to me to stand in inherent contradiction to the proper and formative role the University should play in our society."

UCSC's Academic Senate members echoed this sentiment last spring, when they passed a resolution calling for discontinuation of UC management of the labs, on the ground that it is "not part of the University's mission to be involved in the design and development of weapons."

Archer, who co-authored the resolution with UCSC professors William Mathews and Barry McLaughlin, believes that faculty members have a moral obligation to speak out on this issue in particular, since UC has been involved "up to our eyeballs" in the production of nuclear weapons since the beginning.



Drawing by JENNIFER KNAPP

J. Robert Oppenheimer was a UC faculty member when he started the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. The Livermore lab was founded by Ernest Lawrence, a leading nuclear physicist also on the UC faculty. The University's management contract with the government evolved in the mid-1940s, due to a combination of bookkeeping convenience, the involvement of UC researchers with work at the Los Alamos lab, and a sense of wartime urgency.

The UC Regents review the contract every five years and make a decision on its continuation; the contract was last renewed in 1981. Sinsheimer believes the position new UC president David Gardner takes on the issue will "have a great deal of influence" on the Regents' decision in 1986. Gardner has said that he is reviewing the issue carefully and considering the effect of either position before taking a stand.

Charles Schwartz, a professor of physics at UC Berkeley, called Gardner's recent appointment of Wally Decker as Assistant to the (UC) President on Laboratory Affairs "not very encouraging." Decker has worked at the Livermore lab "forever," according to Schwartz, and "has been a strong proponent of the lab's interests" in dealing with the University.

Schwartz, who favors severance of UC-lab ties if the University is unable to convert the labs to peaceful scientific endeavors, maintains that the "climate of public awareness, public concern, and the amount of debate and expression in the Academic Senate" on the issue will have a major effect on the Regents' decision.

The financial loss to the University in terminating management of the labs would be minimal. Although lab workers are officially university employees, funding for the labs is provided by the US Department of Energy (DOE). The University receives a yearly management fee of approximately $2.6 million dollars, which is less than one percent of the annual UC budget.

A more serious potential effect of severing ties with the labs is a loss of access to research facilities. UCSC Astronomy professor William Mathews noted that some UC faculty rely on the labs' supercomputers for their research projects. "If you're doing a big calculation," he said, "you do it at the labs or you don't do it. There are some people whose research depends on that availability."

But UCSC Associate Professor of Physics Peter Scott believes scientific communication between the University and the labs could be maintained without the management ties. He said that without UC's connection to the labs, the accessibility of research resources might depend on DOE, but in his view, "it depends on that now anyway."

University management of the labs involves appointing lab directors—subject to DOE veto—and maintaining an Oversight Committee which makes periodic reports on the labs. Archer claims that the DOE's view of the proper role for the Oversight Committee is that of "cheerleaders" for weapons development proposals.

According to Scott, the major problem with the University's connection with the labs is the dishonesty of the situation. "It's the phoniness that bothers me," he explained. "Here's an institution of higher education which should be involved in educating people—stimulating knowledge, ideas, creativity and all the things a university does. And here is a government lab whose mission is to make bombs. We're pretending it's a goal of the University, and it's not."

The political effects of breaking UC's link with the labs would be substantial, according to Archer. He argues that due to the University's prestige as an institution, severing ties "could be a major contribution to the debate over whether we want endless nuclear arms production to be our national objective."

Archer suggests that the University's withdrawal from the labs would alter the misleading notion that scientists who work at the labs do not have an interest in nuclear weapons production. He noted that workers at the labs depend on the arms race for their livelihood, and cited instances in which the labs used their "mantel of scientific legitimacy" to influence political decisions.

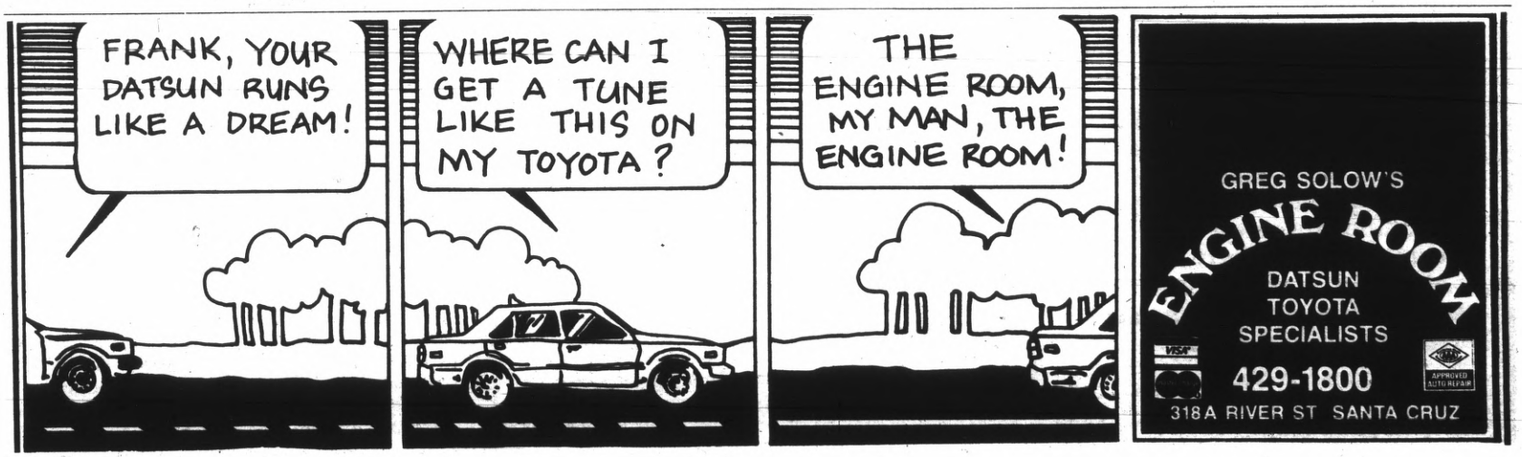
Representatives from the labs lobbied successfully in Washington for development of the neutron bomb, and influenced Carter's decision not to support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. "What we have here are weapons' lobbyists in University scientists' clothing," said Archer.

The Berkeley professors' report indicates that "there is every reason to believe" weapons production will continue at the labs with or without UC management. For some, the question of UC involvement with the labs is secondary to challenging the morality of nuclear weapons production itself.

"I was against what was going on at the labs before I was a UC student, and I'll continue to protest if the [UC] ties are broken," said Noel Sturgeon, a UCSC History of Consciousness graduate student who recently demonstrated at Livermore. But Sturgeon does see discontinuation of University involvement as a means of destabilizing lab activities. "It would have an effect on people working at the labs. It would jolt their rationale for working there," she said.

Archer maintains that by being involved with the labs, the University is taking a stand on nuclear weapons production. "It's not just the severing of ties that would be a moral statement," he said, "the status quo is a moral statement."

The present UC management contract holds until 1987. The Regents will decide whether to enter into new contract negotiations in the fall of 1985. Those who oppose UC involvement hope their position will affect the Regents' decision. Said Scott, "I just don't think the University should be in the business of making bombs."



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Photo by LAURIE COLE

Pregnancy Counseling Centers

The First Choice

by Charlotte Kaufman

"PREGNANT? WE CAN HELP" IS AN ADVERTISEment many Santa Cruzans see daily on the bus. A woman who thinks she is pregnant can call the number of the ad and make an appointment with the Crisis Pregnancy Center (CPC). Some community members, however, are questioning the legitimacy of the "help" that a woman who is confused about her options may actually receive.

To obtain an unbiased picture of the services offered at CPC, *City on a Hill* sent a woman reporter to the center who claimed to be pregnant. To compare CPC to other services in the community, the reporter also received counseling at Planned Parenthood, Choice Medical Clinic, and the Women's Health Collective.

"CPC is anti-abortion and is a Christian organization. People should know that when they go to use their service," said Dr. Josette Mondanaro, a UCSC lecturer and director of Wingspread Clinic for women. During an interview with *City on a Hill*, Mondanaro called CPC to get a first-hand explanation of their services. From her conversation with a volunteer she learned that the center offers counseling for women who maintain their pregnancy, provides alternatives to abortion, and presents the "basic facts about abortion." The center also provides post-abortion counseling. CPC workers told both Mondanaro and this reporter that they are "pro-choice."

"We are not interested in the political issue of abortion. We are non-judgmental," said local CPC Director Susan Hasty. "We believe women do have a choice." Hasty said, however, that CPC does not give referrals for abortion. Most women who come in for counseling, Hasty said, are aware of the religious orientation of CPC. But a number of sources who wish to remain unidentified told this reporter that CPC does not explain their pro-life position unless they are directly confronted on the issue.

The *City on a Hill* reporter told the CPC counselor and other counseling centers that she was a university student 20 years of age, pregnant, and confused about abortion and the alternatives. She said she was worried about her financial and educational future, and that she was no longer with her partner. At CPC she was taken into a comfortable office and shown a 27-minute presentation on abortion. The usual procedure at CPC is for the woman to take a pregnancy test—CPC is the only place in the county to offer free tests—and then wait for the results while watching the slideshow.

The slideshow focuses on the emotional and physical dangers of abortion. It explains fetal development and shows graphic pictures of dismembered fetuses. The presentation delves into the moral issues involved in abortion and defends the use of "scare tactics." The presentation stated, "It is totally and ethically a bankrupt position to say abortion is a personal decision."

"The facts they present are facts as seen by people who don't

A Pregnant Role

"If I found out I was pregnant, I'd get an abortion—no doubt about it," was my attitude when I agreed to pretend to be pregnant for an article on pregnancy counseling in Santa Cruz. After having gone through four hours of pregnancy counseling, I would still opt for abortion. But I am also aware of some of the emotional complexities that the decision involves, and I have a deeper understanding of why the decision is so incredibly difficult.

When I agreed to go to the pregnancy counseling centers and present myself as a 20-year-old pregnant woman, I was primarily concerned with convincing them that I was what I said I was. To do that, I had to place myself—emotionally and mentally—in that situation. I told them I was poor (true), a student (true), that I could not turn to my parents or boyfriend for financial or emotional support (partly true), and most importantly, that I was completely at a loss about what to do about my pregnancy (completely false).

For many women, finding out they are pregnant means they must make a decision that has implications for their physical and emotional well-being beyond any other they have ever faced. Yet there are only three choices—stark, uncompromising, and unavoidable: get an abortion, have the baby and keep it, or give

agree with abortion," said Mondanaro. The literature CPC provides in their counseling session includes pamphlets containing testimonies from women who "survived abortion." They cite mental illness, drug addiction, infections, frigidity, anorexia, suicide, and child abuse as just a few of the potential effects of abortion. "They seem to pick extreme cases of abortion that are not the norm," said Choice Medical Clinic Administrator Lori Chavez.

Other items included in the packet entitled, "To: You and your baby/From: Your friends at CPC," are adoption information, prenatal health care guides, information on "Layette [baby clothes] and nursery needs," and information on Sheppard Homes—families that provide free room and board to women who maintain their pregnancy.

"CPC is a great service for people who want this service," said Mondanaro. CPC provides clothes and food, and assists women in obtaining Medi-Cal. They coordinate support groups, private counseling, and have a licensed birth instructor on call.

"I don't find any problems with a resource like this in our community. I think it's a fine service," said Mondanaro. "But to call themselves a 'Crisis Pregnancy Center' is extremely misleading."

Mondanaro and other clinic workers objected to CPC's name and their method of advertising. The ads on the bus do not state the name of the center. City councilmember Mike Rotkin is bringing the issue up to the next policy and finance meeting of the Transit District. "We can at least require them to say who they are," said Rotkin.

An average of 20 women visit CPC a week, according to Hasty. She said most of the women who come through the center learned of CPC either by word of mouth or through the phonebook. She doesn't believe many women find out about the center from the ads on the bus.

"Counseling that gives you one side of the issue is not counseling," said Mondanaro. She said women should utilize CPC *after* they go through counseling and have decided not to have an abortion, because "their services are a viable alternative." But Hasty said CPC is a "pregnancy counseling center." A CPC volunteer told Mondanaro, "We would like to see her [the pregnant woman] maintain her pregnancy... We counsel the girl to bring her baby to term."

"They are trying to convince women not to have an abortion," said Mondanaro.

"We have seen women who went to CPC and left really upset; they focus on the emotionalism of being pregnant. They play a lot on the guilt feelings of abortion," Chavez said. The Women's Health Collective and Planned Parenthood have also received complaints about CPC.

"It's a very sensitive time in life for a pregnant woman," said Mondanaro. Although some women are aware of all the choices, commented Mondanaro, there are "young women who could be very misled." She added that she would never send a woman who was undecided about abortion to either a pro-life center or an abortion clinic. Mondanaro counsels her own patients and if they consider abortion a viable alternative, she then refers them to Choice.

Choice strongly discourages a woman from making an appointment if she is unsure of her feelings about abortion. Chavez said, however, "We are not pro-abortion; sometimes that is the misconception of places [like Choice] that do abortions. We don't lean one way or another in terms of alternatives." A *City on a Hill* reporter confirmed this statement and also found that Planned Parenthood and the Women's Health Collective provide neutral counseling.

"Any place that offers pregnancy testing should be neutral," said Mondanaro. The reporter found the other three centers similar in their approaches to counseling. They charge $5 to $17 for pregnancy testing, depending on the type of test used. The counselors explained all the available options and discussed the pros and cons of abortion, adoption, and keeping the child. Each counselor advised the reporter to imagine herself in each situation. Referrals were provided for abortion and adoption and they offered emotional and financial counseling.

"We don't ever advise a woman what to do—ever," said Planned Parenthood counselor Amy Feldman. "We help her. We guide her in making a decision. We just facilitate her own decision-making process."

"We recognize the right of both the mother and child," said Christian Action Council (CAC) representative Norman Bendrott. The Crisis Pregnancy Center is a service arm of the national Christian Action Council, an educational anti-abortion lobbying organization located in Washington, DC. There are CAC and CPC local chapters all over the US.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

'Crisis Pregnancy Center is anti-abortion and is a Christian organization. People should know that when they go to use their service.'

—Wingspread Clinic Director Dr. Josette Mondanaro

"The relationship between CAC and CPC can be complementary," said Bendrott. "We are trying to educate and at the same time provide alternatives with our services.

"Our fundamental philosophy is distinctly Christian," he continued. But in contrast to Hasty's comments, Bendrott said that the organizations are clearly not pro-choice, because they do not believe abortion is a right. When *City on a Hill* re-contacted Hasty to clarify her statements, she declined to comment. Hasty said she was advised by the local CPC Board of Directors to postpone all interviews until the Board could meet and decide on a policy for interviews.

The local CAC ran a controversial ad last year in the *Good Times, Express,* and the *Sentinel*. The ad explained the dangers of abortion and listed CPC as an alternative service. Both Hasty and the local CAC said CPC was not responsible for the ad and Hasty also denied that the Crisis Pregnancy Center had any association with the Christian Action Council. But CAC representative Edith Manchester said CAC and CPC were presently negotiating regarding their future plans. When *City on a Hill* contacted Hasty to clarify her statement about CPC's local and national affiliation with CAC, she refused to give any more interviews.

Complaints about CPC are growing within the community. The Women's Health Collective is planning to compile a pamphlet to educate women on the counseling services offered in Santa Cruz. Other members of the community are considering peaceful picketing of the CPC. "It's not the first place a woman should go," said Mondanaro. These are the sentiments of several Santa Cruzans and are the impetus for local actions being considered to try to force CPC to advertise itself as a Christian, pro-life service. ✔

the child up for adoption. To choose between these requires a woman to think more deeply about her own morals, priorities, and goals than she probably has ever done or will ever do again.

Presenting myself as a pregnant woman, undecided about what course of action to take, meant that I had to give the counselors my personal views on why I would—or would not—get an abortion. Crisis Pregnancy Center, the pro-life organization, emphasized that my responsibility was not only to myself, but also to the life that (they believed) was growing inside me—a life that, according to my counselor, was independent of mine. Planned Parenthood and the Choice Medical Clinic told me that the decision was mine; they urged me to think about what my plans and priorities were for the future, and to be sure that I could live with whatever decision I made.

When I was talking to the counselors, I kept wishing that they could offer me another option—that there would be a choice that would not involve such terrible pain and indecision. I felt trapped, and I imagine that women who are truly in the situation I was just pretending to be in must wish even more desperately for another, easier choice. I just hope I never have to make it. ✔

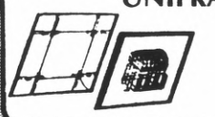
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Greenpeace Toxic Waste Action

Straight to the Source

by Bird Brenner

JEF SCHULTZ IS A MILD-MANnered father of four. He is seen around Santa Cruz frequently, running errands downtown, bringing his kids to school. Two months ago, almost unrecognizable in rubber boots, protective suit, special gloves, goggles, and a respirator, he was arrested in the middle of a concrete holding pond brimming with toxic waste. Armed guards arrived and led him—his Chevron hard hat glinting in the smoggy Oakland glare—handcuffed to the Richmond jail.

Jef Schultz is a man moved to extreme action by his conscience.

A long-time Greenpeace member, he volunteered for that group's March 8 direct action against Chevron, a company with a penchant for dumping large quantities of hazardous wastes into San Francisco Bay. He and several other people opted for civil disobedience in the face of what they believe is an immediate threat to survival.

Schultz and the other Greenpeace members set sail aboard the *Rainbow Warrior* recently, taking the Greenpeace flagship out past the Farallon Islands and the radioactive waste dump that lies offshore, hidden under the sea.

"I feel the need to solve some of the problems related to toxic wastes that this action brought attention to," says Schultz from his seat in the boat's prow. "The fact that I have four kids who are very precious to me reminds me of my responsibility for the future. I was very motivated by the lead contamination of shellfish in Monterey Bay. When they started putting up those pink warning posters telling people not to eat them, it really flipped me out. Something snapped."

He pauses, taking a deep breath. "As a Greenpeace member, the opportunity presented itself to make a stronger statement than I'd ever been able to before, as an individual. So I volunteered my services."

Cathy Ryan and John Sprange, two other volunteer-veterans of the Chevron action, also took part in the *Rainbow Warrior*'s recent voyage. "We were there because there are some good laws, some good regulations in the works to attempt to control toxic wastes," says Cathy Ryan. "But the message needs to be brought to industry directly that they need to be responsible neighbors."



Greenpeace activists take their flagship, the *Rainbow Warrior*, to an offshore radioactive waste site near the Farallon Islands.

Sprange, a Briton crewing aboard the ship, elaborates: "Chevron is disposing of toxic wastes, such as dioxin, into San Francisco Bay, and they are covered up by their publicity campaign. They make it appear to be only small amounts they're getting rid of, but what's left in the holding pond is somewhat greater. It's a justification of their 'clean policy' campaign, but they're not actually getting rid of most of the waste.

"By bringing the company management down to the pond we were occupying we were able to demonstrate our opposition to their archaic disposal methods—to show the public how its effluent excesses were contributing to affluent excesses," Sprange says with a grin.

Schultz smiles too. But he sobers up quickly when he discusses why the group picked Chevron as a target. After all, most industries produce some kind of waste: "Obviously, Chevron isn't the only company polluting—but it is one of the largest," says Schultz, "and as such, it bears a greater responsibility to clean up its act."

"What starts out in the workplace ends up in the community," adds Ryan.

"Eighty percent of the wastes produced at Chevron are capable of being recycled," continues Schultz. "It's not beyond the point of repair. But I came in contact with contaminated waters both in Castro Bay [the inlet to San Francisco Bay] and within the facility itself. But I feel like the risk I took was minimal compared to the risk that millions of workers throughout the world face daily in their jobs. There are unknown hazards in our polluted food, air, and water.

Schultz, Ryan and Sprange detail the action's procedure. Cathy Ryan, Toxics Coordinator for the national Greenpeace office in San Francisco, had thoroughly researched Chevron's disposal process, its effects on the bay and the antiquated technology used to treat its toxic wastes. On March 8, Sprange, Schultz, Rocky Mountain Greenpeace member Davis Stuart and filmmaker John Perulis cruised through Castro Creek to the back of the Chevron refinery and chemical plant in a Zodiac inflatable dinghy. They hiked several miles through disposal areas in their protective suits, and rendezvoused with the press and other Greenpeace members during the shift-change at the plant.

They proceeded to shut the whole disposal-operation down cold.

The protesters entered the pump houses of the treatment facility and chained closed the valves which empty into the bay. Next, they shut down the aeration system in the secondary holding pond, turning off circuit breakers and manual switches. Finally, Stuart, *Rainbow Warrior* captain Peter Wilcox, Ryan and Schultz climbed into the Zodiac, and were lowered into the pump pond. There, they waited for Chevron's response, and their imminent arrest.

The response from Chevron management and the Richmond police was less than gratifying. "It was like talking to a commercial," recalls Schultz. "It was like living in a dream. We talked to them about the risk that Chevron is taking with our water, with our bay, with our earth, and their reply was condescending, to say the least. They countered that with, 'Obviously, son, you don't have your facts straight.'

"But I did get some positive official feedback. The sergeant of the Richmond police department made a special visit to the police car that was taking us to jail. He hopped in the front seat, turned around, looked us straight in the eye and said, 'I really respect you people at Greenpeace. I think your point was well taken, and I wish you luck.' We were in jail for about five hours; they treated us very well."

Schultz turns around very suddenly and shouts, "Whale off the port bow!" A California grey whale's fluke sails against the backdrop of the Golden Gate Bridge. Schultz is headed back to Santa Cruz, back to his four children and to the local Greenpeace canvass, where he is a fundraiser. "I feel it's within all of our reach in Santa Cruz County, to create a safe environment in our local region. The tools are the toxic waste ordinances, which we need to see implemented, and not watered down. We need to force companies to comply with these laws. We need to educate ourselves about what's happening around us. We need to take action.

The others on the deck nod in agreement. Adds Schultz, "We need to take action on issues such as the R&D park proposal by the university. Toxic wastes are being produced in our county, not just in Richmond. PCBs exist in our neighborhoods. EDB lies waiting in our foodstuffs. Three hundred out of 1000 corporations in Silicon Valley are refusing to comply with the toxics ordinance recently passed in Santa Clara County. We can start there.

"The potential threat of the R&D park comes at us on many levels. If the University won't comply with our city moratorium now, will they comply with a toxics ordinance later? They're going to be handling toxic materials. We need to make sure that these substances are properly dealt with."

Jef Schultz has since returned to Santa Cruz. At an April 4 hearing, Chevron dropped all charges aginst the Greenpeace activists. "Chevron just backed down. They refused to press any charges whatsoever," says Shultz. "They felt that they didn't want to fight us in court, hoping that we would just then go away."

Schultz says that since the action Greenpeace has been receiving calls from plant employees. "They [call] to request more information and to let us know about other 'toxic discrepancies' within the plant," commented Schultz. " A union spokesperson tells us that the workers are concerned about their own safety."

"I really feel that each one of us must make the change, and to speak his or her own minds to those who would ignore the consequences of their own actions," says Schultz. "I hope that people get off their butts before it's too late."

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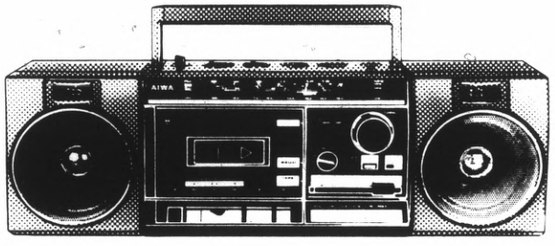
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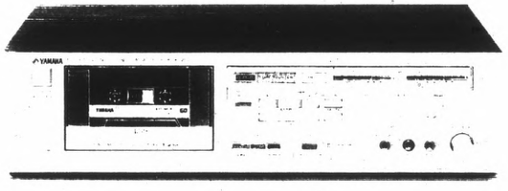
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WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: AN EXAMINATION OF HELPING RELATIONS IN LESOTHO
Dr. Betty Harris, Visiting Anthropologist, UCSC
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TUESDAY, MAY 8:
Panel Discussion
THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON CHILDREARING & WOMEN IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY
Ms. Angela Davis, Political Activist
Dr. Marylou Patterson, Pediatrician, San Francisco
Dr. Melva Newman, Psychologist, Los Angeles
Dr. Betty Harris, Anthropologist, UCSC
Dr. Joette Griffin, single parent, student, UCSC
Ms. Hattie Lawrence, single parent, student, UCSC
4:00pm—$2°° Santa Cruz High

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9:
Poetry Reading and Musical Theater Presentation
IN REMEMBRANCE OF OUR MOTHERS
Ms. Joyce Brown
Ms. Harryette Mullen
Ms. Shirley Jefferson
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AFRICAN DIASPORIC EXPRESSION: ALIVE & WELL
8:00pm—$4°° Donation Barn Theater

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BLACK FEMINIST SERIES no. 2
THE BLACK AESTHETIC: AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN ARTISTS
Dr. Vivian Brown, Visiting Professor, Art
5:00pm—FREE Thimann 1

FRIDAY, MAY 11:
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Ms. Bell Hooks
Ain't I a Woman
7:00pm—$2°°/person Santa Cruz High

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SC Peace Education

Survival for Their Generation

by Linda Turpin

Photo by RENEE BURGARD



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO—WHEN CHILDREN didn't know that their teachers had first names, and a classroom corner was not a potential art area or study nook, but the place where bad kids did time—schoolchildren had one tool with which to cope with the threat of nuclear war: duck-and-cover drills.

These cold war children have grown up. Some of them are teachers now and they are breaking new ground in their approaches toward empowering children growing up in a nuclear age.

Lee Davis, who currently teaches at Live Oak Elementary School, has done extensive peace education in the classroom. During the 1981-82 school year he taught the combined sixth, seventh and eighth grade class at Del Mar Middle School with student teacher Jim Offel.

Together they did a unit on the scientific and historical background of nuclear studies, and students developed questions on the nuclear issue to try and find out more about the subject. Armed with these questions, students conducted and wrote up interviews, including one in which they asked themselves the questions.

"There's one critical reason why I'm teaching," says Davis. "I'm teaching so that I can try to empower students, empower people to make some difference in the world." A Central California Writing Project fellow, Davis said he thinks one of the most effective ways to empower people is through writing: "We don't just record our views—we actually think by writing."

The following school year Davis had 18 of these students in his class again. Initially, he planned on dealing "with a variety of other injustices, beyond the nuclear issue." As the month of September wore on into October, he says, "I realized I just could not leave it alone."

Davis told his class it was important to discuss the subject of nuclear war, and to form a reasoned opinion. Forming an opinion would be easier, he said, if they had the opinions of others first.

Knowing many of his students from the previous year, Davis thought they would be interested in pursuing the subject. They were.

Eli Atkins, a student writing in the Peace Through Communication newsletter, describes what happened one morning in Lee Davis' classroom:

> *'I am teaching so that I can try to empower students, empower people to make a difference in the world.'*
>
> —Lee Davis

We started to brainstorm ideas and Mr. Davis wrote them on the board. Soon the board was half full and Mr. Davis was starting on a new piece of chalk. I sat watching a fellow classmate rock slowly side to side while listening to his stereo headset. This was highly illegal to do while the teacher was talking. I sat wondering what tape he was listening to. A tape...what a great idea! "Mr. Davis, why don't we send a tape to Mr. Reagan and ask him to respond to some questions on it?"

Thus, through a combination of the "highly illegal" activity of one student, and a brilliant stroke of inspiration of another, Del Mar's junior high class embarked on their ambitious and far-reaching Peace Through Communication project (PTC).

reaching Peace Through Communication project (PTC).

Students sent blank cassette tapes to 100 prominent local, national, and international people, and included a letter explaining the project, with a list of open-ended questions concerning the nuclear arms race and nuclear war.

At first, the tapes trickled back slowly. Then they began to pour in. Half the people contacted sent some form of reply. Vice-president George Bush, ex-president Jimmy Carter, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Pope John Paul II, among others, did not send taped responses, but did send letters and literature on the subject.

One of the taped replies begins, "Dear members of Peace Through Communication, I'm Benjamin Spock, an 80-year-old physician who practiced pediatrics...". Dr. Spock then goes on to say that he believes the nuclear arms race brings—not security—but increasing insecurity; that Reagan is "fundamentally opposed" to disarmament; and that Reagan's disarmament proposals—designed to be unacceptable to the Soviets—"are for purposes of soothing and misleading the growing disarmament movements in the US and in Europe."

Clark Groseclose, head of the nuclear weapons design department at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, prefaces his remarks by stating that the US must prepare itself in whatever way necessary to prevent a nuclear war from taking place. "That is exactly the point that made me decide to devote my career to working in nuclear weapons—not to have nuclear weapons used, but to make sure that our nuclear expertise and capability is such that we will never have to be involved in a nuclear war."

To help students unravel the complexity of the taped responses, UCSC became involved. Small discussion workshops were set up, composed of four or five students, a UCSC faculty member, and a member of the community. Participants listened to condensed versions of the tapes, UCSC professors shared the perspectives of their disciplines, and Del Mar students videotaped the workshops.

Davis says the workshops were the most successful and meaningful part of the entire project. Students realized that "the adults don't have this thing solved," and his students now had more and more questions.

Most of their questions had to do with the Soviet people. Who

are the Soviet people?—the students wanted to know.

To help answer this question, two guest speakers visited Davis' class—UCSC student Elizabeth Loge, who had just returned from the Soviet Union, and the late Ben Clark, UCSC lecturer in Russian.

Clark showed slides and talked about his 13 travels to the Soviet Union, bringing his humanist perspective to the class.

During Clark's presentation, the school bell rang for the 20-minute morning break. "Kids who go to junior high go there to be with their friends," Davis explains, laughing. "That's it. And if you can try to teach them anything in the meantime, you're doing great. But that's why they're there." No one in the class budged. "They just couldn't get enough," says Davis.

Clark spoke through the break and into the next hour until he had to leave.



The students' sense of optimism about life was heightened by seeing that they could do things, that they have an opportunity to sustain life, as opposed to destroying it.

Before the end of the project, Davis' class obtained a $1000 grant from the California Humanities Council, published two newsletters, were invited on a KCBS radio program, and appeared on TV channel 8, Monterey. With the help of Nikki Silva and the Santa Cruz Cultural Council, the students made a radio show that aired on KUSP.

The PTC project culminated in a trip to the Soviet Consulate, where students had an audience with Vice-Consul Belokurov.

During its span, the Peace Through Communication project received considerable press coverage. Davis says this community recognition was important proof for the students that their efforts were valued. He says his students became empowered and they learned that, "Yes, we can make a difference in the world, or we can make a difference in our community, or we can at least make a difference in our school."

TWO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH chapters across the country—Educators for Social Responsibility (ESR), and Concerned Educators Allied for a Safe Environment (CEASE)—are currently working on peace education and developing grade-appropriate curriculum materials on the nuclear issue.

Cabrillo College early childhood education instructor Rosmarie Greiner, who has taught ESR workshops for teachers, came into Russ Evans' fifth grade class at Green Acres school one day last year, with some slides of drawings made by children about the same age as Evans' students.

The drawings reflected the remembrances of an event that happened to some children when they were five years old. The children lived in Hiroshima, in 1945.

The students were very moved by the experience. Evans helped the children talk through some of their feelings and encouraged them to talk about their own experiences with death.

Several days later the children asked him, "What kinds of things can we do to keep this from happening again?" The fifth-graders wrote peace letters and prepared a bulletin board display for open house. The letters became a focal point not only for parents from Evans' class, but for parents from other classes as well, generating much discussion during the open house.

Evans saw that the nuclear issue was one that children had a lot of feelings about, and this year peace education has become the core of his curriculum.

Evans has developed a unit on some of the potential effects of nuclear bombs. Students use mathematics to understand the term "megatonnage," says Evans. "The number of people who would be affected by the dropping of a bomb in a given population—how many people would survive." Reading materials also focus on the nuclear issue, and one of Evans' frustrations was the discovery that very little has been written on the subject for children this age. He thinks it is due to the fact that "Parents, and adults generally, have felt that children needed to be protected from these types of experiences, and so there hasn't been a market."

Parents of the students in Evans' class have been very supportive, with the exception of one parent who expressed concern that children might develop a sense of fatalism, or be haunted by flashbacks.

Peace education is a new field in elementary education, and at this point there are very few guidelines. Evans says he feels "an incredible responsibility" to help his students work through feelings brought up by discussion of the nuclear issue.

After Greiner's slide show, a lot of fears came up. "There was," says Evans, "a real sense of fragility in the class." At times, Evans wonders where he is taking the children: "It's an untrodden path—you don't look at the book to see what you do next."

He says his students have come through beautifully. "Their sensitivity for life, their sense of optimism about life really was heightened by seeing that they could do things—that they have an opportunity to sustain life, as opposed to destroying it."

In the next couple of weeks, the mother of one of Evans' students, who has traveled to the Soviet Union with a women's peace group, will visit his class to give the children a sense of what life is like in the Soviet Union. She has contacts with schools in the USSR, and Evans' plan is to have his students pair off with Soviet pen pals.

Significantly, both Evans and Davis remarked on the absence of conflict in their classrooms.

Evans says he spends a lot of time working on conflict resolution with his students. "My feeling is that the children have to experience some ways—working in the classroom situation first—of dealing with conflict, and then expanding that into how to deal with conflict in the community and eventually, how to deal with conflict on an international level." Students worked step-by-step, utilizing cooperative games, drama, discussion, and art.

The Santa Cruz Society of Friends Meeting sponsors a program—Children's Creative Response to Conflict (CCRC)—designed to help children learn alternate ways of solving problems. Through the use of cooperative group games, teachers trained in CCRC aim to enhance children's self-esteem, encourage cooperation, and give children specific tools for dealing with conflict. CCRC teachers work in 15 schools throughout the county, with children as young as five, and on up to junior high. During the May 18-20 week-end, CCRC is offering a training workshop in conflict resolution at the Resource Center for Non-Violence.

The nuclear issue, says Evans, "is *the* issue that we face, in terms of survival." He is willing to push farther and farther with it.

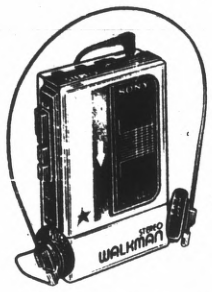
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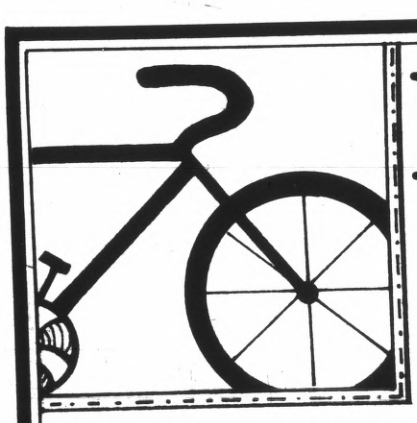
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THE NUCLEAR ISSUE



Drawing by ERIC SHAW

Bombs Away

by Christine Mlot

TO REDUCE THE AVAILABILITY of weapons-grade uranium that could be stolen for bomb production, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has drafted a new rule calling for university reactors to switch to fuels using smaller proportions of the uranium isotope U-235.

"I think it may be the most concrete non-proliferation action of the decade," said Daniel Hirsch, UCSC visiting lecturer in modern society and social thought, who testified before the NRC in favor of the rule.

The new policy, which remains to be approved by the commissioners, will reduce the possibility of highly-enriched uranium theft by terrorist groups, said Hirsch, who also directs the Stevenson College Porgram on Nuclear Policy. Once the fissionable uranium is obtained, the procedure to build an atomic bomb "is relatively easy," according to nuclear weapons expert John Foster, as quoted by Hirsch. Bombs can be produced from enriched uranium fuel by chemically separating the U-235 from the aluminum [alloy] that holds the fuel rod together.

The policy could have an international effect on nuclear weapons production. The NRC intends to use the policy to encourage foreign reactor operators to also convert to low enriched uranium fuels. Countries like India and Israel, for example, may have developed their weapons through operation of research reactors. Since the US provides the bulk of U-235 for research reactors, the new policy will work as a precedent to reduce the amount of weapons-grade uranium shipped worldwide.

In January, Hirsch testified in Washington, D.C. with Paul Leventhal, director of the Nuclear Control Institute, and physicist Ted Taylor, who worked on the development of atomic bombs at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Their testimony called for all university, government, and private research reactors to be included in the proposed rule.

At the time of the testimony, representatives from certain research reactors had requested exemption from the NRC rule, originally proposed in August 1982. The exemption would have allowed all but three or five of the reactors to continue using the highly enriched uranium fuel. According to Hirsch, if his group had not testified, most research reactors would have been exempted from converting.

The NRC agreed that all research reactors should convert if a conversion is technically possible and if money for the conversion could be obtained. Congressional efforts to increase the Department of Energy (DOE) budget led to an extra $1.25 million for the DOE—which owns the nuclear fuels used in research reactors, weapons, and nuclear submarines—to start the conversions.

The drafted rule will reduce the amount of weapons-grade uranium in research reactors from the current 93 percent to less than 20 percent. High-performance reactors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Missouri-Columbia will be reduced to about 30 percent. To convert, operators remove the fuel rods from the reactor core and substitute the new rods containing smaller proportions of U-235.

"The irony is that many of the reactors were designed to run on low-enriched uranium in the first place, but they have gradually converted to highly-enriched uranium," says Hirsch. There is little or no technical reason for most research reactors to use the weapons-grade fuel, according to Hirsch, except that the DOE made it readily available.

Research reactors at UC Los Angeles and UC Santa Barbara are among the 25 NRC licensed reactors required to switch under the new policy. UC Berkeley and UC Irvine already operate nuclear reactors on low enriched uranium fuel.

CITY*clips*



Photo by LAURIE COLE

Hey, Potatato Heads, no basking. There's still five weeks left in the quarter.

No Show at the Grove

The Seaside Company's continuing labor problems are beginning to cost it more than legal fees. San Jose Local 1101 of the Machinists Union has cancelled its plans to hold union festivities at Seaside's Cocoanut Grove and Boardwalk. It is estimated that the cancellation will cost Seaside $42,000.

Bert Hennington, assistant business representive of Local 1101 said the decision was made to protest Seaside's refusal to recognize the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees (HERE) Local 483, voted in by Cocoanut Grove Wellington's workers last August. According to HERE representive Joan Ward, Local 1101's action in solidarity with Seaside employees is only the beginning of a series of cancellations by regional unions. Ward said that her union has contacted "about 400 union affiliates between San Francisco and San Luis Obispo." Stay tuned to see if money talks.

Eight is Moore Than Enough

The Santa Cruz County District Attorney's office filed charges Monday against an Aptos man for making eight $200 compaign contributions to conservative supervisorial candidate Beverly Moore, thus violating the county's $200 campaign contribution limit. Retired engineer Fred Banks, 79, allegedly solicited eight people to allow their names to appear on Moore's contributors list, while he provided the $1600 sum.

Banks' attorney, Tony Salatich, said that Banks "knew there was a rule against it, but didn't realize he was breaking the law." The DA's office is seeking a "stiff fine" and some form of community service for Banks, rather than a jail sentence. The eight participants will be placed on informal probation and the $1600 will be turned over to the county treasurer.

Moore, along with Aptos contractor Louis Darrigo and retired businessperson Dave Tunno, are running against Second District Supervisor Robley Levy in the June 5 election.

Power to the (Street) People

Voter registration drives are nothing new in Santa Cruz but attorney Ray Grueneich wants to enfranchise a group of area residents usually left out of the political process—transients, street people, and others without a fixed abode. Acting on Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer's election challenge decision, which said in part that persons camping out at UCSC were entitled to vote on campus, Grueneich filed a suit Tuesday to allow six individuals to use San Lorenzo Park and Tom Scribner Park as their addresses on their voter registration cards. Assistant County Counsel Jonathan Wittwer said he will oppose the suit and asked Brauer to make a ruling before the Monday registration deadline.

In other related news, conservative lawyer Tim Morgan has requested that Brauer clarify his election challenge decision. Morgan and his 22 conservative clients are considering appealing the decision that affirmed progressive councilmember Jane Weed's November election. They hope a clarification will save them the cost of obtaining a transcript of the trial, estimated at $17,000. Weed's attorneys have also asked for a more detailed explanation of the ruling in preparation for the expected appeal.

Flesh for the Devil

Someone left a "present" of liver, blood, and red paint in front of the Santa Cruz PG&E office early Sunday morning, evidently in response to the utility's firing up of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. "We're talking about rotten liver—maybe ten pounds of it," said PG&E spokesperson Bill Tennison, "and the blood it was sitting in [was] dribbling all over the sidewalk."

The liver was discovered quickly, due to its pervasive stench, and the Santa Cruz Fire Department hosed down the building at 3:30 am. Tennison said the mess smelled so bad it was "a health hazard."

The Diablo Canyon plant began low-power testing last week after years of delays due to protests, injunctions, and design and engineering flaws. On Sunday the plant's first leak was discovered, with radioactive water seeping into the containment vessel.

Sunday morning's messy action was not sanctioned by the People's Action Newtwork, and no other local anti-nuclear groups have taken responsibility for it. The meat is gone but for some the odor at PG&E lingers on. ✔

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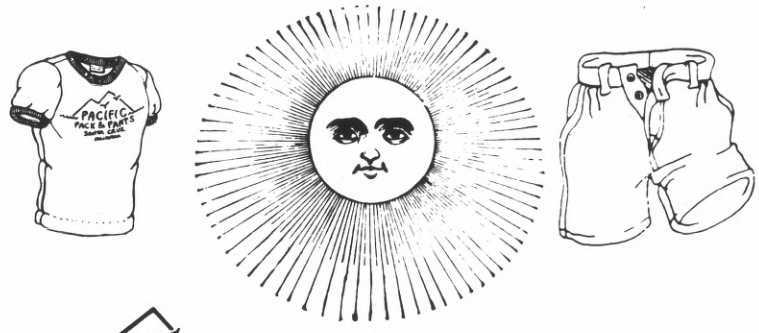
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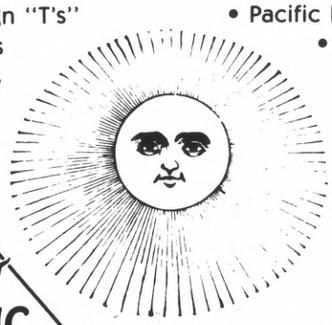
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CAMPUS *clips*



Photo by LAURIE COLE

A Civil (Rights) Fellow

Arthur S. Flemming, a former chair of the US Commission on Civil Rights, will visit UCSC next week as part of a continuing Fellow-in-Residence program at Stevenson College. Flemming was a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and once served as secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Flemming's five days as an Adlai E. Stevenson Fellow will begin with a public lecture on "Civil Rights in the 1980s" on Monday, May 7, at 6:30pm in the Stevenson dining hall. During his stay, Flemming will take part in receptions, classroom visits, and will hold office hours for the general public. A closing reception will be held at Stevenson College at 4pm on Friday, May 11.

The Fellow-in-Residence program enables students, faculty, and community members to meet leading public figures to discuss important social and political issues. Past Fellows have included George McGovern, Bella Abzug, and Senator Paul Sarbanes.

Looking Ahead

With the 18th Year Commission barely laid to rest, Chancellor Sinsheimer has appointed yet another committee to "make larger plans" for UCSC's future. The Committee to Develop a Twenty-Year Plan—comprised of over a dozen UCSC deans, vice-chancellors, provosts, and the like—is setting UCSC's academic and structural goals for the year 2004. At that time the chancellor estimates that the student population will have doubled.

The committee is soliciting ideas and suggestions from the UCSC community regarding its plans for UCSC's future. Sinsheimer encourages people to submit "thoughts, concepts, ideals, and visions" to Academic Vice-Chancellor Marcum at 269 McHenry Library before the end of spring quarter.

Gene Suit

Steps were taken recently to prevent UC Berkeley researchers from conducting genetic experiments which could be harmful to the environment. Jerry Rifkin, an author and biotechnology critic, filed a suit in a Washington, DC district court against the National Institute of Health (NIH) to stop the gene tests. UC Berkeley plant pathologists Steven Lindow and Nicklas Panopulous planned on releasing genetically engineered organisms onto a small potato test plot at Tule Lake, California. The "ice minus bacteria" can be utilized to protect crops from frost damage.

Although the suit did not name the University of California, UC Berkeley officials said the university will abide by the preliminary injunction if they are ordered to do so. Rifkin requested the injunction because the NIH failed to obey the National Environmental Policy Act which requires federal agencies to prepare environmental impact statements. The NIH also failed to create scientific procedures to evaluate the risks of genetic organism experiments, which include changes in growth patterns, and effects on weather patterns.

Lindow's research is partially sponsored by Advanced Genetic Sciences, Inc. of Oakland. The company hopes that the product will be commercialized in the future to prevent billions of dollars of crop damage. The case is the first court test of NIH guidelines regulating the release of genetically engineered organisms into the environment.

UCSC Goes Solar

UCSC will receive at least $50,000 in energy rebates and savings with the recent conversion of more than 200 UCSC campus apartments to solar water heating.

At no cost to the university, the California Energy Investment Corporation (CEIC) of Mountain View installed 160 solar collectors so far at Oakes College, Family Student Housing, the Faculty Apartments, and the Chancellor's residence. In addition, CEIC will maintain the solar collectors and bill the university for energy use at a discount.

Because UCSC is now an institution using solar energy, PG&E regular cash rebates will be available for the university; and in five years, CEIC may donate the system to UCSC, resulting in future energy and cost savings.

Don't Touch the Deer

This is a warning to people who are tempted to fondle the new fawns on campus. Dan Stahlman, Superintendent of Grounds says, "Don't touch the fawns—or even go near them." He explained that many people unwittingly touch and even pick up the fawns, not realizing that the does, or mother deer, will not continue to care for their young if they have a human smell on them.

So avoid temptation from now until mid-June, when the deer birthing season is over.

Keeping Tabs on US Policy

CISPA's Vigil

by Ruby Huizen

Photo by ANNIE VALVA



CISPA holds a silent vigil every Wednesday at the Whole Earth parking lot.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon an average of 20 people gather outside the Whole Earth Restaurant at UCSC and stand in silence. They hand out leaflets with information about US involvement in Central America and the Caribbean. They are members of The Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of the Americas (CISPA), a student organization hoping to help stop US military action abroad.

"By standing in silence we're saying we're upset [with US policy]," says Leonard Raznick, a CISPA member, "and we're also keeping people informed." He adds that in spite of those passers-by who "think [our silent vigil] is ridiculous, we're still going to stand out there and [remind] people that the US is at war in Central America."

Keeping people informed is only half the task CISPA has assigned itself. Equally timeconsuming is the job of trying to reverse "the philosophy which says that activism and action aren't worth it," says Dan Siegel, another member. "People somehow think that action doesn't work, that it's trash from the '60s. It's ridiculous."

To encourage activism, CISPA coordinates lecture series on US foreign and domestic policy, and organizes events, such as the silent vigil.

"CISPA has changed a lot," explains Raznick. "Before the invasion of Grenada it was mainly an organization that brought speakers to campus. After Grenada, it has kept the educational part, but it has also become an organizational group."

The invasion of Grenada seems to have been a turning point in campus participation too. Whereas CISPA started in 1982 with three members, the invasion of Grenada precipitated a rise in membership to 60 people, enabling the group to expand its activities.

"I joined during Grenada," says Raznick, explaining that a year ago he had attended a lecture arranged by CISPA in which the speaker, Decima Williams (Grenadian ambassador to the Organization of American States), warned the audience of a possible invasion of Grenada. "CISPA had obviously targeted a very important political issue," he says, "and I felt that if this group was that aware—to realize Grenada was a hot spot—I was going to join."

Now CISPA has approximately 20 dedicated members, and newcomers are encouraged to attend the general meeting. "We try to publicize the meetings," Raznick apologizes, "but people have to seek us out too." At the meetings issues are discussed and "we get informed about what's happening," says Siegel.

In addition to discussion, members arrange events, publicity, and fund-raising. "The university really supports us," says Siegel, "and almost all the colleges have been very generous in funding. We're showing [the college governments] that we're responsible: we clean up [after events] and follow the guidelines they set out."

Funds are not only used for publicity, but also pay for guest speakers' airfares. "We're going to have an event [in May] dealing with the Israeli arms trade in Central America, and we're bringing in Milton Gemayel, an academic from the University of Texas (and a distant relative to the president of Lebanon)," says Siegel, adding that not all the speakers will require airfares. "Saul Landau and Andy Barlow (UCSC professors) are also scheduled to speak."

The lecture series beginning in May will cover a wide range of topics: an analysis of the Vietnam war and its relationship to Central America; the US's relationship with Israel and Central America; the situation in Guatemala; Israel's arms industry; and a series called "The Deadly Connection," which will study the US role in Central America, the link between interventionism and nuclear weapons, and the impact within the US of interventionism in Central America.

"We also work with several groups downtown," Raznick adds, "such as the Nicaraguan Coalition and the Committee for Solidarity with El Salvador." CISPA coordinates lecture series with these groups, enabling lecturers to speak both on campus and downtown.

A larger project which is keeping CISPA occupied is "Tools For Peace," which involves encouraging people to donate medical, school and farm supplies to be shipped to Nicaragua on the *American Express*, which is scheduled to leave an Oakland port in late May. "This is going on until May 13," says Siegel, "and 'Tools For Peace' even got 100 hospital beds at an auction for $475."

As a group, Siegel believes CISPA "has real political unity." The consensus among members is that CISPA "supports the FDR in El Salvador and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua as the legitimate voice of the people of those countries. We defend the rights of Latin Americans to have self-determination and to choose their own government."

Raznick agrees with Siegel. "The people in Latin America don't need the USSR to tell them what government they want," he says, "but if the peasants in Central America face military brutality and hunger, we shouldn't be surprised that they want another form of government. If they choose a Marxist government, we should respect that."

The connection between Central America and US domestic policy is another issue CISPA focuses on. "There's a relationship between [domestic] cutbacks and social conservatism with rising militarism abroad that we want people to see," Raznick says. "That's why we're working on the Jackson campaign; he relates domestic and international problems—issues people are dodging."

Both Raznick and Siegel agree that CISPA is strong enough to be carried over into the next academic year. "We see that over the summer and after the elections it's going to be a crisis period in US policy," says Siegel, "and when Fall quarter comes round, people will want to plug in [to CISPA] if the situation is any worse, which is very likely." As a result, CISPA will continue to show "that Americans are in favor of peace, and that they will not *tolerate* war against these sovereign nations."

For more information about CISPA, leave a message at the Student Activities Office A-frame outside Cowell College. The forum on the Vietnam war and its relationship to Central America will be held on Monday, May 7 at 7:30pm at Oakes 105.

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EDITORIAL

Do It By Tuesday

Dear Staff:

If you are 18 or more years old and a US citizen, you have the right and responsibility to participate in elections processes at the national, state, and local levels. This right and responsibility are cherished values in our democratic society.

If you are not registered to vote, I encourage you to do so. If you are a California resident, you may register to vote at one of the registration tables on campus or by completing a form available at the college offices and McHenry Library. To be eligible to vote in the state primary election in June you must register no later than next Tuesday, May 7.

Doubtless you are aware of the recent controversy surrounding last November's local city election. To avoid any potential challenge of your right to vote, be certain that you are registered at the address where you reside. If you are already registered and no longer live at the address of your registration, you should complete a change of address form and mail or deliver it to the County Clerk's office no later than next Tuesday, May 7. Forms are available at the college offices and McHenry Library.

I also urge you to inform yourself about the candidates and ballot issues and to vote in every election. The next opportunity for Californians is the state primary election on June 5.

Bruce Moore
Vice Chancellor
Student Services

Tell Me A Secret

Dear Staff:

I read your piece on pornography a few weeks back, then the letters of the week after, and now the letters of the week after the week after. Today I was on the mall and an earthquake struck. First there was disbelief and surprise in the faces around me (and in mine), then an instinctive dash for the middle of the street.

I saw with a real clarity at that moment just *how* fragile and tenuous human society can be. There was the fear of death in that brief moment at the mall, and a feeling of, "No, this *can't* happen!" and a railing against the inevitable.

Afterwards, there was a slowness to the step—a lot of eye contact. Strangers touched each other, more to reassure themselves instead of the other. Laughing began and damages were totalled. Soon things got back to normal, the streets were noisy, cash registers rang out, the never-ending (but for that moment) traffic jam reappeared. Society came back, I saw with regret.

But, and I shall never forget it, there *was* that moment when one could touch hearts with other people at will, when one could remember that the prime essence of human society is simply a need to be together, to try to understand the lives we lead. We were all simply human animals, waiting together to see what the earth would visit upon us. I knew with certainty that if there were injuries, these people would help each other. There was a noble spirit awakened in all of us.

What has all this got to do with Ann Simonton's stand against pornography? Well, as I was walking down the street past the lingerie shop that opposes Pershing missiles, I began to see things in a clearer light.

I've felt like sort of an anti-feminist for these past two weeks. I agree with the people who feel that pornography should not be tolerated, but I really don't feel that pornography is a main issue, or that anger-relieving demonstrations are useful.

To look about us, we must begin to realize that our entire world is in a severe state of decay. Air, water, earth, animal, plant, human, political, moral, sexual, emotional, psychic, there are no safe areas left. Children—that last reminder of the beauty and joy that is life—are being tortured, raped, molested, and murdered by the millions.

Sure, we still have our color TVs, food, rainbow hair, money, and all the accoutrements that make up a happy American life, but what for? To prolong the decay? To hole up in our self-serving world and watch the rest of "them" go down the tubes?

We're dying, you silly humans, don't you feel it? Today when the earth shook madly, I felt society sharing, I saw a glimpse of the true, stripped down human spirit. I loved you all, and I wanted to go on loving you. But it ended in minutes, and I was so sorry to see everything and everyone recreate their facades.

Do we really want our world to end? No, say the protesters, the jailed, the harassed, the unpopular. People want the *decay* to end, and I understand people like Ann Simonton's needs, but the means are all wrong.

You don't destroy pornography with a spurting golden dildo. The people who *can* understand you already *do*. You don't end nuclear power by writing to your Congressperson or being jailed as a protester. The people who control nuclear energy aren't warmed by these extravaganzas.

Stop protesting and do something! Create! We don't need more negativity, more decay. Take all these caring, aware, intelligent people and let's get going. Let's create positive female images. Let's put all our money and the time we might otherwise spend in jail and invest in solar energy, wind energy, dirt energy, potato energy, human energy.

Don't you get it? Pornography is here! Nuclear energy and nuclear arms are here! They won't go away if you protest and get mad at them, you have to make them *less* important than they are, and then, finally, obsolete.

Let me tell you a secret. We don't have too much time. But, if we can release the kind of beauty and humanity that I saw today in a touristy garden mall, we've got it made!

Karla McLaren

Education or War

THE ENORMOUS AND COMPLETE DEVASTATION A NUCLEAR WAR would bring makes the threat of one abstract and remote, difficult to grasp. An even more difficult task is to determine the actions we as individuals can take to reduce the possibility of a nuclear holocaust. University of California students and faculty, however, are directly connected to a very crucial element of the arms race—weapons design.

Although they are funded by the US Department of Energy, the Livermore and Los Alamos Weapons Labs are managed by UC—a relationship that legitimates nuclear weapons design as an educational and scientific enterprise.

Under the guise of scientific research and advancement, the labs exist only to create "better" nuclear weapons. UC's association with the labs lends an illusion of prestige to the creation of nuclear weapons—an illusion which would fade if the University terminated ties with the labs. The bomb makers would be forced to defend, without the aura of institutional legitimacy, the cause of "perfecting" nuclear weapons.

UC President David Gardner is in the process of formulating his position on the University's involvement with the labs. His stand promises to greatly affect the Regents' decision on contract renewal. We urge him to consider the mask of credibility the University's name puts on the production of nuclear weapons. We, as students and faculty of UC, must write Dr. Gardner and inform him of our positions. An institution committed to educational and social responsibility should not contribute to the likelihood of nuclear war.

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Write Away

Dear Staff:

As reported in the April 27 San Jose *Mercury News*, Representatives Edward J. Markey (Mass.) and Jim Leach (Iowa) have introduced the Arms Race Moratorium Act in the House, which is cosponsored by 80 other Representatives. It is a *binding* resolution calling for a "quick freeze" on nuclear weapons testing and deployment. Specifically, it would give the president 90 days to ask the Soviet Union to join a bilateral halt to testing and deployment of new weapons. If the president failed to propose such a testing and deployment freeze, Congress would suspend financing for specific nuclear and anti-satellite weapons systems, such as the MX missile and the Ballistic Missile System (the so-called "Star Wars") programs.

I urge readers to write their Representatives immediately requesting that they support this vital legislation. This is particularly important if your voting residence is in the San Lorenzo and Santa Clara Valley areas, since the Representative for that district has wavered on previous nuclear freeze votes. Please write your Senators as well, and ask them to sponsor and/or support similar legislation in the Senate. As Representative Markey pointed out in sponsoring the freeze act, "We can no longer allow our nation's arms control policy to be one of stagnation...By 1985, we may have missed the last chance we have to halt the arms race and prevent a nuclear war."

Sincerely,
Brian Globerman

Hello, Mr. Nader?

Dear Staff:

The article on Conn Hallinan helped me to understand how *City on a Hill* got to be the way it is. The sole newswriting lecturer at UCSC is an ignorant and hypocritical propagandist. He rails at establishment newspapers' selective reporting of Jesse Jackson and the women's movement and says that one can convince people by being accurate and honest. He then tells his students to "get rid of the objectivity nonsense" and describes *People's World* policy of not printing things which could harm people they are partisans of. He doesn't object to biases or selective reporting, just the wrong kind of selectivity and bias. Combine this with his goal of encouraging a fundamental change in this country with his writing and you don't get a journalist mirroring reality. Instead you have one grade A (or is it P) propagandist.

On top of this he is ignorant of the consequences of his own goals. In one paragraph he notes how "they" (whoever they are) can't stop you from writing, even sans tongue (Gee. I type with my fingers). In the very next paragraph he calls for public ownership, i.e. government ownership (at last! We found "they"). But if you are an individualist anarchist, a classical liberal, or even a "bad" socialist (usually called a Fascist), will the government give you or allow you to have the pencils, paper, typewriters, printing presses, or distribution systems needed to produce and distribute your writings? If you write things the government doesn't like, they simply won't get read. Whereas, within his hated private enterprise system, *People's World* is produced and distributed. Given the City Council's penchant for criminalizing the possession and sale of certain items (drugs and drug paraphernalia), even this is in danger.

Maybe *City on a Hill* should include a list of the writer's desired social, political, and economic goals along with the inconvenient things which will be ignored. That's it. Truth in packaging applied to news. Hello, Mr. Nader?

Robert E. Jackson

Interested in The Public's Interest

Dear Staff:

There has been some misunderstanding about statements I made to a couple of classes several weeks ago concerning who CalPIRG represents. My presentation concerned the lack of public representation in our present government and what CalPIRG is doing to increase public participation. An uninformed student wrote a letter to the staff two issues ago that misquoted me and took what I said out of context.

In speaking to these classes, I had said that even if the majority of the public feels a certain way about an issue, their voice might not be represented. CalPIRG, a consumer and environmental public advocacy group, is working to represent the public at large in order to offset special interest representation.

This student misunderstood what I had said and thought CalPIRG wants to change public opinion. On the contrary, we want to get fairer representation for the opinions the public already holds.

Recently, CalPIRG helped generate a significant number of voters from students in support of a proposed "Bottle Bill" and our representative, Senator Mello, abstained from voting. This student felt our group was ineffective, saying "one thousand letters from an interest group and no action."

Well, our action was in generating the letters, unfortunately the no action was from our government. However, Mello's vote could've been a No vote.

CalPIRG was formed with the goal of increasing public representation in our government. To say that CalPIRG does not represent the public is incorrect because every issue we work on involves raising public awareness and helping people express their views to our elected officials.

Sincerely,
David Pais
Merrill College

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

KALEIDOscope

Techno-Aesthetics

Waves of brilliant blue, green, orange, and red light filter through a complex network of acrylic rods. Though the giant form does not actually move, the palpitations of light give it the appearance of an elegant and undulating helix. Milton Komisar's delicate marriage of micro-chip technology and art, "Light Shell" is alive (almost) and installed in the Porter Sesnon Gallery. It is ready to assault our artistic preconceptions.

Focusing initially on the means rather than the message of the newborn colossus will be, for most of us, a knee-jerk reaction. "Light Shell" is too spectacular and arresting for us not to wonder about its software innards. Not surprisingly, the artist is loath to discuss them.

"I realize that people are first struck by the technology. They're not used to it so they naturally wonder," he explained while assembling the piece last Monday. But "Light Shell" is not mere pyrotechnic display for the New Age. Its allusions are multiple and biological. He captures what is fundamental to the organism—the electric process, what French philosopher Henri Bergson calls *l'elan vital*.

The light flashes through the multitudinous acrylic spines like Barnett Newman's *zips*, and its twisting helix is strongly reminiscent of DNA. "Light Shell" is a piece of pure streamlined energy.

Applying the final touches of black paint to the surrounding gallery walls, Komisar expressed his desire for viewers to immerse themselves in the sculpture. "They should walk around it and actually get inside of it." From this vantage point our curiosity of the technological means will be quickly eclipsed by a powerful aesthetic experience, he said.

"Light Shell" is showing at the Mary Porter Sesnon Gallery at UCSC from 11 to 5, Tuesday through Sunday until May 27. A reception for the artist will be held Friday, May 18 at 9pm. Call 429-2314 for more information.

Guess Who's Coming to Lecture

If a movie buff saw her on the street they would probably tag her as Sidney Poitier's mom in *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner.* To couch potatoes she is the mother in the sit-com *Benson.* But Beah Richards plays more than just maternal figures.

In her one woman tour de force feminine, "A Black Woman Speaks," she will recount her experiences as a Black woman coming to artistic maturity in America. The Emmy award winning show is really a sort of poetical lecture and has been heralded as a "fiery plea for understanding." It includes a melange of original poetry and monologue and plays May 10 at 8pm at UCSC. Tickets are available at the UCSC box office. Call 429-2159 for more information.

"A Black Woman Speaks" is one of a series of cultural activities to be held in conjunction with a seven day conference, "Sisters of the Yam: In Our Own Voice" at the University and in town. Organized by Black women on the UCSC campus and in the Santa Cruz community, the series is a "celebration of Black womanhood throughout the world" and runs from May 6-12.

Opening ceremonies feature the Rigmaiden Memorial Gospel Choir and Tambourine Choir. They'll be dishing up gourmet soul food too, so even at 10 bucks for a ticket in advance, it's a bargain. The conferences will be free. Call the Campus Activities Office for times and locations at 429-4526.



To be taken lightly: Milton Kosimar immersed in one of his techon-artistic compositions. *Photo courtesy of the San Jose Museum of Art.*

Photo Pioneer

Soft focus did nothing to dull the impact of photographic trail blazer Imogen Cunningham. When she hung her pictures of her not-so-nymph-like hubbie frolicking in the Washington woods in the twenties, she scandalized the Seattle art scene. Long after these works faded into obscurity, along with her marriage, she was still making major artistic advances. After settling in Oakland in the thirties, Cunningham embarked on a series of succulent plant studies that are now bona fide classics. And as founding member of the f/64 movement with Ansel Adams and Andrew Weston she pioneered an extraordinarily sensuous approach to natural subject matter.

The Art Museum of Santa Cruz recently gained access to some of her original negatives and they've put together some of these prints as well as her work as a photographer of the famous for *Vanity Fair.* It opens to the public May 6 and will hang until June 24. Call 429-3420 for more information.

Tenor Gladness

Tenor Antonio Ramirez will perform music of the baroque, opera, and early 20th century in his senior recital this Saturday, May 5 at 8pm in the concert hall at UCSC. The program includes works by Bach, Mozart, Puccini, and rarely performed music by Chavez and Britten.

Vicky Trent of the Santa Cruz Opera Society also sings and will be accompanied by Yalenda Dufresne. The recital is free. Call 429-2031 for more information.

—Finn Spring

Eat Glass

Tango in Paris? Waltz in Vienna? Cha Cha in Santa Cruz? You bet.

If it's something unique and bizarre you're looking for this Friday night, head on down to Cha Cha's at 1535 Commercial Way.

Jungle Dinner, a guitarless foursome from San Francisco utilizing only their voices, a bass drum, and alto and tenor saxophones, will headline the show at one of Santa Cruz's secret hotspots. They'll treat your ears to distinctive rhythms incorporating classical funk, and middle eastern sounds that will make you want to stampede on the dance floor.

Campus favorites *The Broken Glasses* will serve as appetizers this time, but as soon as MTV catches on to their video "Working for the CIA," Pepsi will want to hire them for commercials.

The fun begins at 9:30pm, and admission is three bucks.

—Heinz Birkenholz

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MAY CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Workshops

3 Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7p.m. CPPC
9 Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7p.m. CPPC
15 Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 12 noon Cowell A-Frame
24 Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7p.m. CPPC
29 Interview Videotaping, 7p.m. CPPC

Recruiters Coming to Campus

2 *Synerception, CIS (programming Linguistics)
3 *Analog Design Tools, CIS (Graphics, UNIX, & C)
8 *Digital Equipment Corp., CIS (Software Specialist)
9 *CALPIRG, Community Organizing
10 *CALPIRG, Community Organizing
11 *CALPIRG, Community Organizing
15 *Hollister School District, Bi-Lingual preferred, but other teachers considered (Interviews scheduled from 3-6pm)
16 *Applicon, CIS, (Complier Writing, Graphics Application, Simulation, Data Bass)
17 *Delano Union School District, K-6 multiple subjects, K-6 Bi-lingual (Spanish), Special Ed with learning handicapped credential, 7-8 Science, 7-8 Language Arts.
23 *Alisal School District, Bi-lingual teachers (Interviews scheduled from 4-7pm)
24 New College of California, Graduate Programs in Psychology

*Denotes formal interview.

For further information & sign-up stop by Career Planning & Placement, 123 Central Services or call 429-2183 or x2183.

CALENDAR

Thursday 3

☐movies

African Queen with Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

☐lectures

George Blumenthal, Professor of astronomy and astrophysics, on "The Origin of Galaxies." 8pm, Oakes 105.

Friday 4

☐movies

Quadruple Feature: **African Queen** at 7pm, **On the Waterfront** at 9pm, **Night of the Living Dead** at 11pm and **Invasion of the Body Snatchers** at 1pm. Kresge Town Hall, free!!

Two classic Westerns: **High Noon** with Gary Cooper and Grace Kelly and **Johnny Guitar** with Joan Crawford and Mercedes MacCambridge. 7pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

Salt of the Earth, a dramatic feature that tells of Chicano miners and their wives during a strike. 7pm, Oakes 105.

☐concerts

Canadian singer/songwriter Ferron will appear in two concerts. 7:30 and 9:30pm. Performing Arts Concert Hall, $9 general, $8.50 KZSC subscribers and at Wizard of Aud.

☐lectures

Charlie Marshal, radical therapist, on "Overcoming Internalized Oppressions." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Lehmna Brightman, American Indian Movement leader, will present a slideshow and discussion on uranium mining on Indian land and Reagan's federal Indian policy. 8pm, Merrill Dining hall.

Dr. H. Jack Geiger, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, will speak on "Nuclear War: Illusion of Survival." 8pm, Stevenson Dining Hall.

☐meetings

General Meeting of Black Students Alliance, 5:30pm, Baobab Lounge.

Women's Rap Group. 7pm, Stevenson 237A.

☐miscellaneous

Opening of art exhibit: Installation of paintings, drawings, collages and lithographs. 1-5pm, 7-9pm daily. Bridge Gallery, Porter.

UCSC's Folkloric dance group, "Los Mejicas." 6pm, Merrill Courtyard.

Saturday 5

☐concerts

A recital by Antonio Ramirez, tenor. Music from baroque, opera and the early 1900s. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

☐miscellaneous

Reception for art exhibit: Installation of paintings, drawings, collages, and lithographs. 7-10pm, Bridge Gallery, Porter.

Annual Friends of the Farm and Garden Plant Sale. Rare and unusual as well as standard varieties will be available. 7am, Barn Theater Parking lot.

UCSC's Silicon Valley Research Group: Workshop Series I. Discussions on office automation (morning panel) and on electronics and homework (afternoon panel). 10am, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Dance to great '60s rock music, multimedia lights and movies. 9pm, Crown Courtyard.

Dance to the rhythms of salsa music by Grupo Tropacali. Also poetry by Juan F. Herrera. 10pm, Stevenson Dining Hall.

Sunday 6

☐movies

How Much Is Enough, Reagan's plan to build 17,000 new nuclear weapons. **Broken Arrows,** a history of nuclear weapons accidents. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐concerts

Opening of seven day Conference celebrating Black womanhood. Featuring the Sanctuary Choir of the Good Samaritan Cathedral. Refreshments. 7:30pm, Porter Dining Hall, $5 general, $3 seniors and unemployed.

☐meetings

Filipino dinner and possible slide show/talk about life in the Philippines. 4pm, Crown/Merrill Rec Room.

☐sports

Adult over 30 Coed Soccer League. 10am - 4pm, West Field.

Cycling Club Recreation Rides every Sunday morning. 9am, Town Clock.

☐miscellaneous

Holy Mass administered by Father Hernan Enciso. A menudo breakfast after the dance. 8am, Holy Cross Parish, $1 donation for breakfast.

See the performance of the Chicano Royal Air Force Band and poetry by Jose Montoya. 12pm, Louden Nelson.

Yom Ha'Atzma'ut celebration. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

Square Dance, contras, circles, triangles, waltzes and more. Special Guest Caller: Ken Wagman. Live music by Bonnie Doon String Band. All dances taught, bring a friend. 7:30pm, Cowell Dining Hall. $3; $2.50 seniors and KUSP subscribers, $1 Cowell students.

Monday 7

☐movies

Killing Us Softly exposes the real message of advertisements. 12pm, Cowell Health Center.

☐lectures

Dr. Hartshorn, Auckland, "Some Consequences of Ipso Substitution." 4:15pm, Thimann 397.

Change of program of study: Last day to file a petition to drop a course with a $3 fee.

SAS class, 8;30am, Communications 141A.

I-You Venture: A program designed to develop one-to-one friendships between students and residents of Santa Cruz nursing homes. Leaving from Cowell College main entrance Monday afternoons at 3pm.



A Black Woman Speaks: Richards presents her Emmy Award-winning Poetical Lecture Thursday at UCSC.

Black Feminist Series No. 1: "Women and Development: An Examination of Helping Relations in Lesotho." Dr. Betty Harris, visiting anthropologist, UCSC. 5pm, Louden Nelson.

☐miscellanous

Withdrawal petition: Last day to file petition for withdrawal with partial refund of fees.

"Technical Theater." Opportunities in the arts: discussion between students, faculty, and community members. 3:30pm, Porter Study Center.

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am
-to-one

Campuswide meeting for Intervarsity Christian Fellowship. The focus for this quarter will be "Jesus: His Views on World Justice and Mercy." All are welcome. 6:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

A panel on the Vietnam War and its relationship to Central America. 7:30pm, Oakes 105.

Slide presentation: "Africanus: 12 Years of Missionary Work in Africa." Pearl Page Brown, Foreign Service Missionary. 8pm, $1. Call Campus Activities for location.

Tuesday 8

☐movies

The Stranger. 7:30 and 9:30pm, Stevenson Dining Hall.

Raices is a four-part film which attempts to depict the lives of Mexico's indigenous peoples. With **Cascabel**, a feature about a filmmaker trying to make a movie among the Lacandon Indians in the Yucatan. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2.

☐lectures

Speech by Barry Commoner on Jesse Jackson, the presidential campaign and prospects for the future. 2pm, Upper Quarry, donation requested.

Diane Lewis, professor of anthropology, on "Cross Cultural Perspectives on Female Crime." 3:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

David Woodruff, UC San Diego, "Ecology and Evolution of the West Indian Land Snail Cerion." 4pm, Thimann 1.

Valerie Simmons speaking on alternatives to the "Boy's Club" for women in science. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

☐meetings

Peace Action meeting to plan a week of events (May 20-25). We welcome all participation. 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

Official spring quarter meeting of Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. 7pm, Merrill 130.

MECHA meets every Tuesday—new members welcome! 7pm, Cowell 223.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: "Pensamientos Aztecas," by Joseph Vargas. Oakes Art Lounge.

Panel discussion: "The Impact of Government Policy on Childrearing and Women in the Black Community." 7:30pm, Santa Cruz High School, $4.

Educational Film Guild will be producing film and video projects and is looking for crew members including directors, writers, and camera people. 6pm, Communications Studio A.

Weekly workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

Robert Scheer, reporter for the LA *Times* and author of *With Enough Shovels* and *How the US Got Involved in Vietnam* will speak on "Reagan and the Russians," 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall.

Ed Grumbino, Director of the Sierra Institute, will speak on the Wilderness Studies Program. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Mayor John Laird speaks to the Gay and Lesbian community. 8pm, Classroom Unit 1.

☐meetings

Come and help Students for Jesse Jackson organize Jackson's campaign. 7pm, Cowell 131.

Weekly meeting of the University Council. 7pm, McHenry 325.

Third meeting of SpIT (Speaking in Tongues), a newly formed student group for the expansion of the language program. Faculty are cordially invited to attend. 7:30pm, Thimann 3.

Thursday 10

☐movies

Cool Hand Luke with Paul Newman. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

Target Nicaragua, Steppin', Cuba and Fidel, CIA Case Officer, Counterpoint: The Sandinista Case. Short but incisive documentaries by Saul Landau. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2 general, free to LAS 182C and SOC 119D.

☐theater

Emmy-Award winning play by Beah Richards: **A Black Woman Speaks.** 8pm, Barn Theater, $7; $5 seniors and children under 12.

☐concerts

A concert series of classical and folk music featuring the UCSC Jazz Sextet, the Red Mountain Boys, the Laurel Quartet, Isle of Skye and others. 12pm, Kresge Upper Street Plaza.

VIEW*finder*

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Sixteen Candles** 6:30, 8:20, 10 daily; 1:15, 3, 4:45 weekend matinees.
II. **Breaking** 6:10, 8, 9:45 daily; 1:15, 2:50, 4:30 weekend matinees.

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Big Chill 7, 10:40. **Tootsie** 8:40. Sunday Matinee 3.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. **Hard Bodies** 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
II. **Romancing the Stone** 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:40.
III. **Splash** 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
IV. **Purple Hearts** 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:50.

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. **Greystoke** 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40.
II. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:40.
III. **This is Spinal Tap** 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. (Fri-Sun)**Mon Uncle** 7. **Playtime** 9:10, 4:45 Sunday only.
(Mon-Thurs) **Mr. Hulot's Holiday** 7, 10. **Jour de Fete** 8:30.
II. (Thurs-Sat) **Bread and Chocolate** 7:15. **Women in Love** 9:20.
(Sun-Wed) **Marat/Sade** 7. **Danton** 9:10, 4:30 Sunday only.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. **And the Ship Sails On** 7:15, 9:35 daily, 4:45 Sunday early show.
II. **El Norte** 7:15, 9:35 daily, 4:45 Sunday early show.
III. **Nostalgia** 6:55, 9:05 daily, 4:30 Sunday early show.
IV. **Privates on Parade** 7:05, 8:50 daily, 5 Sunday.
1st Annual Erotic Film Festival 10:40 Sat. & Sun. only.

RIO 423-2000
Bounty 7:30, 10:10 daily, 2, 4:40 weekend matinees

SASH MILL 427-1711
(Th.-Fri) **Allegro Non Tropo** 7:30. **A Midsummer Night's Dream** 9.
(Sat-Mon) **Notorious** 7:30. **Foreign Correspondent** 9:25.
(Tue-Wed) **Bedazzled** 7:30. **Myra Breckenridge** 9:20. **Rocky Horror Picture Show** Saturday only at Midnight.

UA 426-8383
I. **Alphabet City** 6, 8, 10 nightly, 2, 4 weekend matinees.
II. **Moscow on the Hudson** 5:30, 7:30, 10:10 daily, 1, 3:15 weekend matinee. **Scarface** 9 daily, 3:45 weekend matinee.

Wednesday 9

☐movies

It Came from Outer Space. Shown in 3D! Glasses provided. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

Hanna K., Costa-Gavras's new film about the efforts of a Palestinian refugee to return home. 7:30pm, Communications Studio B.

☐concerts

George Marsh, world renowned jazz drummer and percussionist, will perform solo pieces, pieces with prepared tape, jazz with Gary Potter and other guests, and traditional African polyrhythmical with UCSC students. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $1 students, $3 general.

☐lectures

Ben Zuckerman of UCLA on "New Planetary Systems in Formation?" 3:45pm, Nat Sci II, Room 221.

Professor Bill Nichold of Queen's University, Canada, will speak on "The Work of Culture in an Age of Electronic Communication." 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

☐miscellaneous

SAS Class, 8;30am, Communications 141A.

Literature Table, 12pm, Stevenson Main Quad.

Brown Bag Lunch: Kathy Brooks, "Dealing with Burn-Out in Long-Term Relationships." 12pm, Women's Re-entry Lounge.

Poetry reading and musical theater presentation: **In Remembrance of Our Mothers.** 4pm, Louden Nelson Center.

The Life Journey, a personal growth group for students giving attention to the psychological, spiritual, and social aspects of the Life Journey. 4pm, Oakes 316.

Representatives of Democratic presidential candidates will debate the issues at stake in the 1984 elections. Includes Mayor John Laird, Karl Lamb, Mike Rotkin and Art Pearl. 7pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Bible study, singing, fellowship and games. 7:30pm, Baobab Lounge.

African Diasporic Expression: Alive and Well with Marshelle Hill and Company. 8pm, Barn Theater, $4 donation.

☐lectures

Edward Beiser, professor of political science and director of the Center for Law and Liberal Education at Brown University, will speak on "To Whom Does the Physician Owe What and Why?" 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

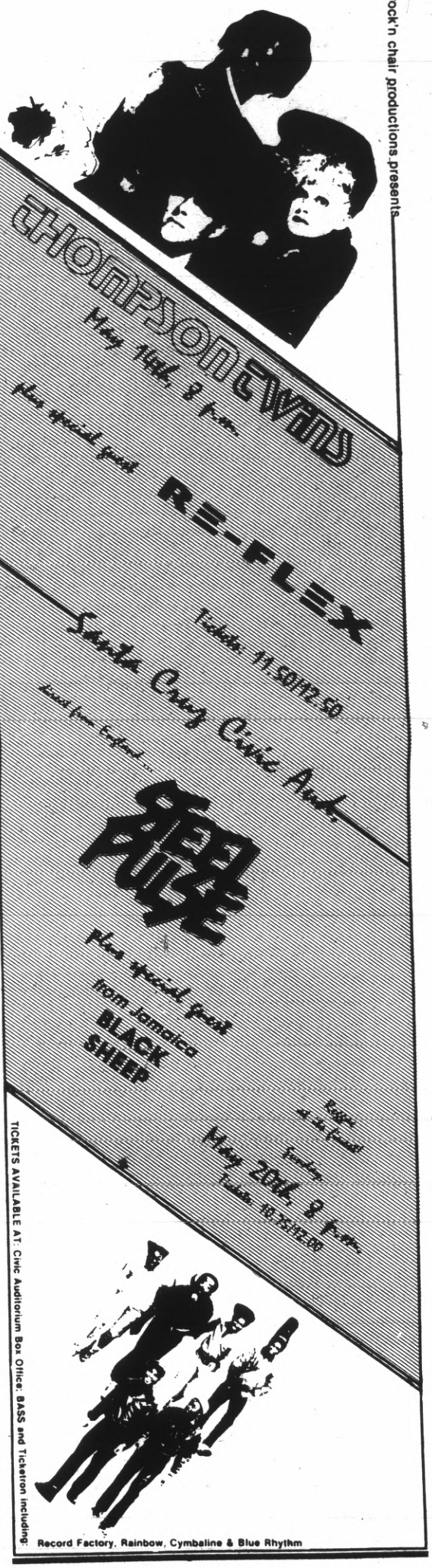
Black Feminist Series No. 2: "The Black Aesthetic: Afro-American Women Artists." Dr. Vivian Brown, visiting professor in art. 5pm, Thimann 1.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six-week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr 247.

☐miscellaneous

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30am, Health Center Counseling Room.

From Spirit to Action: A Social Justice Series Event. Phil McManus of the Resource Center for Nonviolence will speak about the Witness for Peace, a permanent Christian presence on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. 12pm, Oakes Art Lounge.



Breaking Down to Vote





Photos by
Annie Valva





THE WIND WAS BLOWING, THE SUN WAS shining, and "Let's Talk About Jesse" was the theme song at the upper quarry last Sunday. Breakdance crews from all over the Santa Cruz and Bay Area came to exhibit the grace, style and composure of their unique dances.

The crews, which consisted mostly of elementary and high school students, donated their time to help rally support for the Jesse Jackson campaign in Santa Cruz. "It's truly a rainbow," said one bystander as she looked out over the young, old, female, male, and ethnically mixed crowd of approximately 400.

People came from all over, including Watsonville, Salinas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seaside, and Monterey to participate and contribute to the break event. Bubba G. Scotch, the disc jockey from radio station KUBO in Salinas, played Rapp—a musical style that combines talking with a funk rhythm background—for the crews to break to. Approximately 800 people filtered in and out during the day, donating at the entrance and buying refreshments; the proceeds went to the Jesse Jackson campaign.

Along with the dancing and music there was food and drink, informational pamphlets, and voter registration tables. Luther Wallace, Marry Hsia-Coron, Karen Osmundson, and Robert Latimore—some of the delegates for the Jackson slate—got up on stage and told people why they should register and vote for Jackson. Marry Hsia-Coron said of the event: "This is a celebration of culture; the crowd that has shown up today is a representation of the diversity of the people who support Jesse."

The other delegates defined the Jesse Jackson campaign as the "campaign for the people." They pointed out that Jackson is in favor of cutting the US defense budget and stopping military aid to Central America; and that he is also emphasizing that people need jobs and more social programs and social benefits.

Several observers of the crowd mentioned that the Breakdance seemed to be one of the most ethnically mixed events ever held at UCSC. Ursula Holloman, a coordinator of the event, attributed its success "to all the people who donated time, energy, and skills; particularly the performers who came from all over and worked really hard."

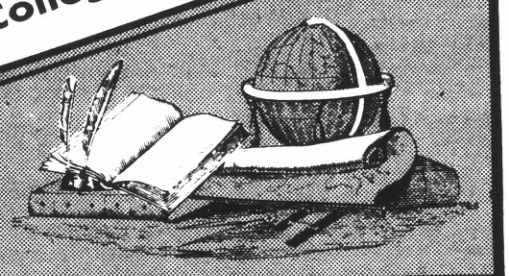
—Derek Rusch



INAUGURAL LECTURES SPRING QUARTER '84

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
Professor of Astronomy and Astrophysics
"The Origin of the Universe"
Thursday, May 3
Oakes College, Room 105

JOEL PRIMACK,
Professor of Physics
"Microphysics and the Macrouniverse"
Thursday, May 10
Oakes College, Room 105



8pm, FREE

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FINAL NOTICE



Summer is coming so pay all your bills before the end of Spring quarter. Remember, if you need a TRANSCRIPT it cannot be released if you have any financial obligation to the University.

You cannot register for Fall '84 quarter until your account is paid in full.

Unless you live in Santa Cruz, clearing HOLDS can be a time consuming and costly process. Your phone bill could amount to more than the bill you are trying to clear.

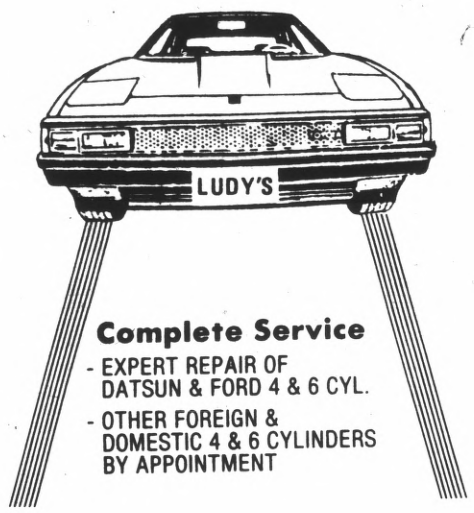
To avoid late payment charges and late registration fees clear your bills before leaving the campus and have a nice summer NOT worrying about them.

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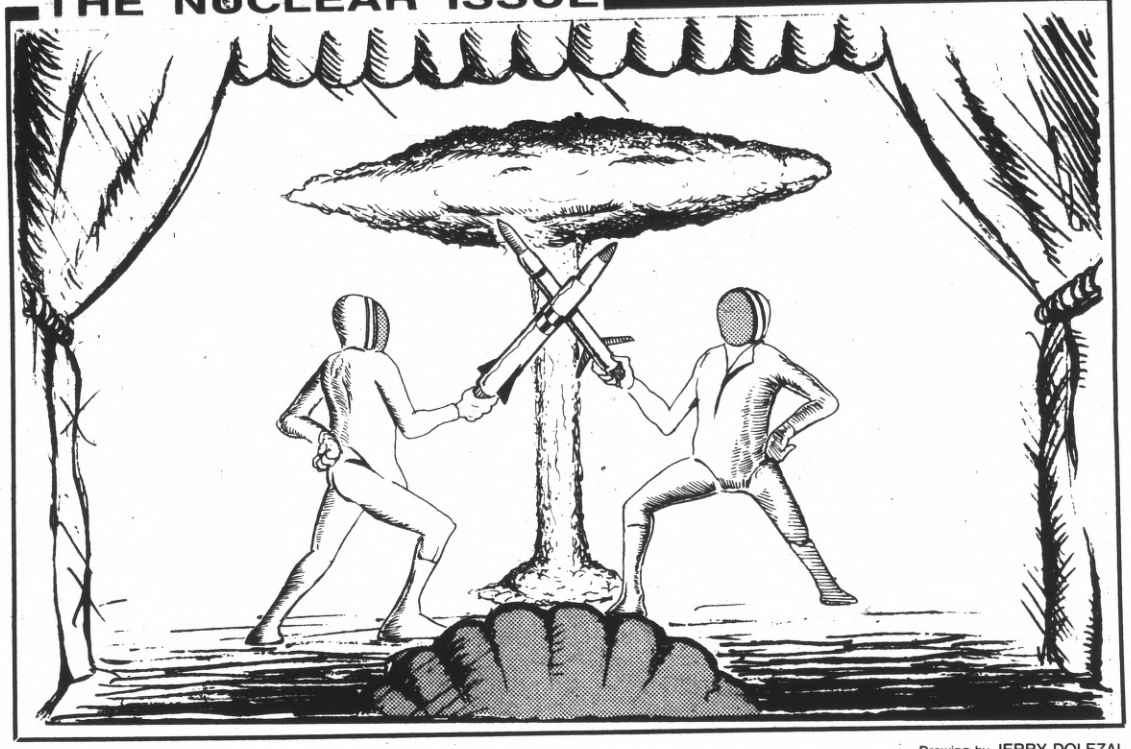
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THE NUCLEAR ISSUE



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

Nuclear Theater Presents:
No Exit

by Roxanne Walker and Joost Hiltermann

PROGRAM

In the series "Theater of the Absurd," the Globe Theater is proud to present a play by and starring Bonzo and The Bear:

NO EXIT

A Tragicomedy in One Nuclear Act (that's all it takes)

Script: US Department of War and Extermination Services
Program Design: Roxanne Walker, Joost Hiltermann
Tickets Mandatory
Coke (no Pepsi) and Popcorn Available in the Lobby
No Intermission
No Ozone
No Deus Ex Machina
No Exit

A. The Stage

The nuclear theater, encompassing the entire globe and including a small part of space. It consists of sets with actors and props. In this day and nuclear age, the theater draws the audience into the plot, but regardless of whether the audience is passive or pacifist, its actions on stage rarely have any real impact.

B. The Stage Manager

The person who monitors the actions on stage and gives behind-the-scenes directions. The stage manager goes by the name "C-cubed." C-cubed stands for Command, Control, and Communication, a network designed to carry out and successfully complete the US's nuclear first strike. Its headquarters are inside the Pentagon, but may be airborne in the case of a Soviet nuclear attack. The boss of C-cubed is Bonzo, the US president. Some authorities on the arms race claim that C-cubed is insufficiently equipped to fight, let alone to limit or win, a nuclear war.

C. The Actors

Ronnie Reagan (Bonzo) with his NATO lackeys, and Konnie Chernenko (The Bear) with his Warsaw Pact puppets. Both actors and their hangers-on are marked by irrationality, inhumanity and an irrepressible lust for power. They both find an ally in Hubris, that fearless beast of self-proclaimed invincibility. They wield nuclear arms as if they were clubs and they play their parts as (overrated) B-actors, blundering in their dialogue and never acknowledging their audience. They have suicidal tendencies, and we don't mind them exterminating each other as long as they don't drag us along with them.

D. The Audience

A growing number of anti-nuclear protesters, predominantly in Europe and the United States, and a few more isolated peaceniks in the East Bloc countries, such as the illustrious Andrei Sakharov. Prone to jeering rather than cheering, they wield rotten eggs and tomatoes and are threatening to interfere with the nuclear game. They draw increasing numbers of supporters from the play's Chorus (see below), which is becoming disenchanted with the poor acting and the slow progress in the Dialogue (see below). Bonzo claims that the audience is being orchestrated by The Bear, but the audience is so disgusted with the play that it does not need to be orchestrated by anyone to start flinging its dinner refuse.

E. The Chorus

The American and Russian populations, singing "America the Beautiful" in tune with the actors and parading in goose-step across the stage. They cry foul at the audience and must duck the rotten eggs and tomatoes. Rendered brainless by their respective educational systems, these people are orchestrated, manipulated and used to no end.

F. The Set

The decorum for the play consists of three parts (please note that Stage Left is missing):

1. Backdrop. Large gray mushroom cloud rising over the horizon. It is eating away at the ozone layer and raising serious doubts about the survivability of the earth. The mess down below is not directly visible.

2. Stage Right I: Perilous "Window of Vulnerability" (the Pentagon's avowed Achilles' heel). As a fictional gap in the adequacy of land-based missiles between the US and the USSR, it is used by the Reagan administration to justify the largest non-war military build-up in history. This paranoiac term follows in the tradition of the equally imaginary bomber and missile gaps of the 1950s and 1960s. Note: the "Window of the Vulnerability" is not an avenue of escape from nuclear holocaust for either actors or audience, but some liberal actors, like Senator Edward Kennedy, say it could be one if it were to be renamed "Window of Opportunity".

3. Stage Right II: A Strategic Triad. This is a three-legged stool which sustains and bolsters the defense of the US and the USSR. It encompasses a combination of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and air-

borne bombers. Theoretically, the stool will not stand without modernizations of each of the legs. At present, a weakened US land leg is resting on a "Window of Vulnerability."

G. The Scenes

The scenes in the nuclear theater do not follow in any particular sequence. In fact, they usually occur in part simultaneously, and sometimes they are entirely hypothetical. They are just as confusing to the actors (who, after all, are only B-rated) as they are to the audience.

1. Menu of Options: Scene displaying possible alternatives to wiping out large populations. This scene was conjured up by R.M. Nixon, of Watergate fame, who made the brilliant observation in 1973 that "deterrence based on the ability to kill tens of millions of people is inconsistent with American values." Nixon called for a nuclear strategy that would allow greater "flexibility" in the range of options. Alternative options include knocking out the opponent's nuclear arsenal (the so-called "Counterforce" strategy) or incinerating the entire globe (the so-called "Bruteforce" strategy).

2. Zero Option:

a. European scene created by Bonzo who, back in 1981, proposed to forego deployment of future Pershing II and Cruise missiles in exchange for a dismantling of existing Soviet SS-4s, SS-5s, and SS-20s aimed at Europe. Bonzo's offer, which was based on the assumption of Soviet nuclear superiority, was also designed to quell the European peace movement (see Audience). Since deployment of Euromissiles began last fall, the zero-option has been reduced to a non-option (which is really pretty much the same thing).

b. Total devastation as a result of global nuclear war.

c. Option that is worth zilch.

3. Limited Nuclear War:

a. One of Bonzo's favorite scenes. It is an integral part of the US war strategy. In this scene, an initial nuclear exchange does **not** escalate into an all-out nuclear conflagration. It scares the hell out of the audience, though, because a limited nuclear war is certainly **not** limited to the stage area. The erroneous American notion that a nuclear war may be limited or even won probably stems from the deep-rooted conviction that Good always prevails over Evil. The Limited Nuclear War scene calls for a "Deus Ex Machina" i.e. an Improbable Solution artificially introduced by an Invisible Hand.

b. Heated exchange between the feuding U.S. Secretary of State and the National Security Adviser. Some would like to see a nuclear war limited to the White House area.

4. Civil Defense: One of the most exciting scenes in "No Exit." It has the appearance of an ant hill except for the lack of organization and purpose. This scene is based on the assumption of a nuclear war's survivability and involves a lot of digging and hoarding. Both the Americans and the Russians make a very energetic effort in this scene. To enhance Civil Defense, the Reagan administration has proposed to pour millions of dollars into a three-feet deep hole that is to be covered with a couple of doors and a lot of dirt ("It's the dirt that does it"). Some critics of Civil Defense plans claim that the survivors of a nuclear war "will envy the dead." Supporters of Civil Defense ("CIDE") in the US are called "SUICIDES." In Russia, Civil Defense goes by the pretty name of "Grazhdanskaya Oborona." Its acronym is "GROB," which means "coffin."

Difficult to limit, a nuclear exchange usually spills over into the audience.

H. The Props

The following props are all equally deadly in character, yet in the nuclear theater it makes sense to distinguish one from another.

1. Conventional Weaponry:

a. Non-nuclear weapons. The US fears Soviet superiority in this area, especially if Europe were to be de-nuclearized and would have to rely on its own conventional arms.

b. Sticks and stones, ordinarily used by cave-dwellers. Rarely deployed, they are usually just wielded and thrown. Albert Einstein once claimed that sticks and stones might regain their use value in the unlikely event of World War IV.

2. Megaton: Measurement of nuclear explosives equal to 1,000,000 tons of conventional explosives (TNT). The bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki yielded 12,500 **tons** each. Some of today's nuclear warheads yield more than one megaton, but megatonnage says little about a bomb's accuracy or "probability of kill". Russian bombs tend to have a higher yield, while American bombs are lighter because of micro-technology, and more accurate.

3. Warheads and Missiles: Missiles are the "delivery vehicles" for one or more warheads. Missiles don't kill, warheads do. While the USSR has about 2,500 missiles against the US's 2,100, the US has about 10,000 intercontinental warheads and the USSR has "only" 8,000.

4. Strategic Nuclear Weapons: Intercontinental nuclear weapons of immense range and enormous destructive power. They may be launched from submarines or missile silos, or dropped from bomber planes.

5. Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Medium-range nuclear weapons deployed on the battlefield (i.e. usually Europe, **both** West and East). The distinction between strategic and tactical weapons has never been a very meaningful one, least of all to Europeans who are exposed to both types.

6. Theater Nuclear Forces: Weapons and armies (armies are props, not actors) deployed on the site (or "theater") of a nuclear war (i.e. Europe in all likelihood, at least during the first five or ten minutes of a nuclear war).

7. ICBM: Intercontinental Ballistic Missile deployed by the US and the USSR, and targeted at each other. The US's Minuteman II and III, and the MX system, and the Russian SS-9 and SS-19 are all members of the ICBM nuclear family.

8. MIRV's: Multiple Individually-Targeted Reentry Vehicles. (This noun is also used as a verb, as in "to MIRV" or "being MIRVed"). MIRVs are warheads which can be delivered to several different targets by a single missile. Poseidon missiles carry our 10-14 MIRVed missiles.

9. Minuteman (II and III): Intercontinental ballistic missiles deployed by the US in silos. Outdated, they are soon to be replaced by the much deadlier MX. (Please note the toy's name: MinuteMAN.)

10. MX: The Missile X, also dubbed "Peacemaker." This is the US's highly accurate and very destructive mobile intercontinental ballistic missile which is supposed to replace the Minutemen. No agreeable basing plan has yet been found for the MX, mostly because US government officials have mixed feelings about the MX's vulnerability. This weapon, together with the Trident submarine, is being developed to realize the Reagan administration's "first-strike" capability aspirations. As for its nickname "Peacemaker," it is true that after the MX as been used once, there will be peace on earth (though not much else).

11. Pershing II and Cruise Missiles: The Pershing II Extended Range and the Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles (the latter in the shape of a small airplane) are US medium-range missiles designed to shore up NATO forces in Europe. Their deployment in Europe started recently in response to an alleged build-up of SS-20 missiles by the USSR. These Euromissiles bring the specter of theater nuclear warfare in Europe a giant step closer. Europeans favoring deployment of these missiles reportedly would rather be dead than red or, said differently, prefer Perishing over Finlandization.

12. SS-20: Soviet medium-range ballistic missile, 243 of which are deployed against Europe, and 135 against Asia. Each missile has three warheads.

13. SAINT:

a. US acronym for "Satellite Interceptor." SAINT is an Anti-Satellite Satellite (or ASS). The Pentagon likes to call the Soviet counterpart of SAINT "killer satellite" rather than something nice and sweet like saint.

b. A holy person who dwells in heaven, not in space. Saints have rarely been caught intercepting and, in fact, they are not known to be "anti" anything, but always "pro" (e.g. pro-life).

I. Plot

The plot of "No Exit" involves a sequence of strategies that are

continued on next page

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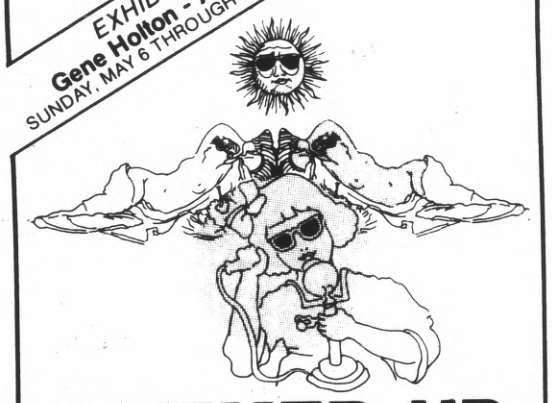
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NO EXIT

tied together through the leitmotiv of a manichaean battle between Good ("US") and Evil ("Them"). It all began in 1945, when the US dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to root out Yellow Evil. Then, to fight Red Evil, strategies of, subsequently, "Massive Retaliation," "Deterrence," and "Counterforce" were developed with as ultimate goal: obtaining "First-Strike Capability" The denouement of the play is "Total Annihilation," which could hardly be considered a strategy or a goal, but which is the unwanted result of a nuclear play gone astray.

1. Massive Retaliation: Strategy of the Eisenhower period which promised to counter any Communist ("Them") provocation with a lightning nuclear attack that would instantly reduce the age-old Russian and Chinese civilizations to a pitiful heap of rubble.

2. Deterrence: Nuclear strategy of the 1960s which, based on the concept of a "Strategic Triad," sought to deter both superpowers from striking at each other first by raising the cost of a retaliatory strike, which would be targeted at large population centers.

3. MAD:

a. Mutual Assured Destruction, another expression for Deterrence.

b. Pop culture magazine in the US claiming to be funnier than the arms race.

c. Adjective describing the character of the lead actors in this play.

4. BAMBI:

a. Ballistic Missile Booster Intercept, a defense program of the 1960s which aimed at intercepting and destroying incoming enemy missiles.

b. A sensitive, innocent, and absolutely harmless, warm and loving beast of Walt Disney fame.

5. Counterforce: Still current nuclear strategy that aims at destroying the adversary's military targets rather than centers of population (which would be barbaric). This strategy is based on the assumption that a nuclear war can be limited, which is erroneous. The arms build-up that goes on under the Counterforce strategy willingly or unwillingly leads to the development of a "first-strike capability," i.e. the capacity to launch a first strike against the enemy which, according to former US Secretary Defense Donald Rumsfeld, would seek "to destroy as much of his megatonnage as possible before it can be brought into play." (Note the use of the word "play"). Though not directly aimed at civilians, a "disabling first strike" would make life on earth impossible because of its devastating impact on the ecology (e.g. ozone layer surrounding the earth.).

6. Total Annihilation: Not part of the official nuclear lingo. Still, it is a useful term as it describes the climax of the play. Speculations about death and the afterlife abound, but they should not be given much value. "No Exit" is the only play in which the unraveling of the plot unites actors and audience in a final spectacular mushroom cloud. In sum, Total Annihilation spells the end of the play, its actors, its audience, and the playhouse, and it inaugurates the Era of Oblivion.

J. Dialogue and Other Exchanges

The vehicle for communication in this play. It involves top level discourse on arms limitations but may easily degenerate into vulgar shooting and shelling. It ranges, in other words, from "to be" to "not to be."

1. SALT/START: SALT stands for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. It is a dialogue that so far has produced one treaty (SALT I, signed in 1972), which prompted an acceleration rather than a limitation of nuclear arms production. SALT II was never ratified by the Americans allegedly because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and a supposed "Soviet strategic superiority" creating "ICBM vulnerability." At the start of his tenure in 1981, Bonzo proposed a new dialogue with the name START, which stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, and which supposedly aimed at reducing long-range nuclear missiles. It is true, the new dialogue was started, but it got nowhere, so it ended (late in 1983).

2. Euromissile Talks: Intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks in Geneva, designed to reduce nuclear tensions in Europe by reducing the medium-range nuclear arsenal. The dialogue pitted lackey Paul Nitze against puppet Yuri Kvitsinski. Both are hardliners determined to defend the (incompatible) vital interests of their home countries. The Euromissile Talks, also discontinued in 1983, might have served as a stepping-stone for START, which has a global rather than European focus.

3. MBFR Talks: Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, reopened in March 1984, which aim to reduce the number of troops in Europe.

4. Nuclear Exchange: Perverse type of dialogue in which one actor tries to shell the other actor to the netherworld. Difficult to limit, a nuclear exchange usually spills over into the audience. A nuclear exchange, if it were to take place, would be the shortest dialogue ever staged.

K. Some Imagery

With Imagery is meant those metaphors, analogies, hyperboles, oxymorons and other figures of speech that appear in the nuclear dialogue. We mention only a few.

1. Action-Reaction Cycle: Term indicating the escalation aspect of the arms race. Given that the Russians tend to be 4-6 years behind in the development of new nuclear technologies, the cycle has the following nature: US warplanners deploy new weaponry in response to the **anticipated** Soviet deployment of similar weaponry in the future, which itself comes as a reaction to an earlier American deployment. This particularly vicious circle can be understood only in the context of the American system and its military-industrial complex, which needs the arms race to create markets for its products.

2. Pk: "Probability of Kill," a measure of a weapon's lethality. Lethality is expressed as K, where K (obviously) equals

Nuclear family: the all-American family, filled with pride and radiation at the sight of the prowess of US technology.

$Y^{2/3}/(CEP)2$. The higher K, the more deadly the weapon.

3. Nuclear Family:

a. Any one category of nuclear weapons, e.g. the ICBMs.

b. The all-American family, filled with pride and radiation at the sight of the prowess of US technology.

4. The Human Race: A motley crew of bipedal ape-like creatures running amuck, not unlike lemmings, in a fatal Battle With Nature. In the highest stage of the frenzy, there is nothing that distinguishes between the human race and an arms race. But if one considers Darwin's **The Preservation of Favored Raced in the Struggle for Life** (1854), the arms race will survive the human race.

5. Missile Envy: Term coined by Helen Caldicott, the noted "Physician for Social Responsibility," to serve as title for her forthcoming book on the use of phallic symbols in foreign affairs. It denotes the irresistible drive on the part of both Bonzo and the Bear to produce (and produce and produce) ever more deadly weaponry, in an apparent race with one another. Caldicott, obviously taken in by Freudian tools of analysis, reportedly claims that this urge demonstrates the long-alleged male domination of women in this society in all its crude obscenity. Other less subtle metaphors immediately spring to mind: guns ejaculating missiles in moments of extreme xenophobia mixed with self-love ("gunsterbation"); and the anti-nuclear movement's new call for a general vasectomy rather than a bilateral freeze.

IRON CURTAIN: Black-out; fall-out; and no way out.

THAT'S ALL FOLKS!

THE NUCLEAR ISSUE

The US Pressures the Dutch

by Mathilde Rand

DEFENSE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER'S visit to The Hague last month was the latest move in a long-term US effort to pressure the Dutch government into accepting 48 cruise missiles that NATO ministers have designated for that country. Over the past few years, the US government has also beefed up its attempts to discourage and divide the popular peace movement in the Netherlands.

Grassroots organizations have united millions of Dutch against the missiles. The only possible support for the US comes from the conservative leaning government. But the Dutch government may have to give in to mounting public pressure and to the dissidents within its own ranks.

In December of 1979, the NATO ministers agreed to deploy 572 Pershings-II and cruise missiles in Europe. But this decision soon encountered popular resistance. As a result the Dutch and Belgian governments postponed their decision about accepting the cruise missiles. West Germany then refused to accept all of the Pershings unless at least one other country would also agree to deployment. But Italy yielded to US pressure for deployment, and Britain followed suit under Margaret Thatcher's leadership.

Today the US fears a refusal by the Netherlands, because Belgium might also reject the missiles, reinforcing the peace movements in England and Germany. It is vital, therefore, for American policy that the Dutch accept the missiles and that the resistance be broken.

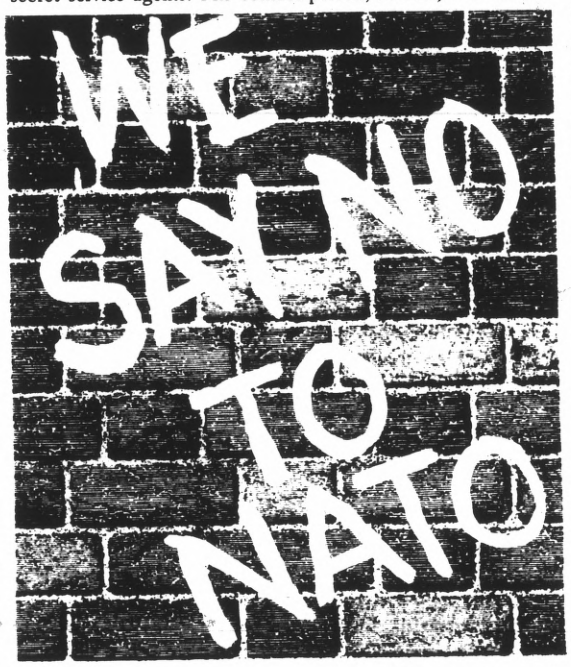
Even before the NATO decision, strategy sessions were being held on how to sell the idea of deployment of the new nuclear weapons to the European public. According to Dutch news media, the Observer News Service of England obtained documents in which some of these sessions were described. In January of 1979, four western leaders met on the island Guadeloupe. Jimmy Carter, Helmut Schmidt of Germany, Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Callaghan of England discussed the future nuclear plans for Europe. The focus of the discussion was the necessity of an immediate suppression of any public discussion on the Pershings and cruise missiles.

Moreover, the documents reveal how the US developed a campaign to influence European public opinion. In June of 1979, a plan was developed to place selected information into the hands of journalists, scientists, and politicians which could divert and preempt any debate or public resistance. A more blatant example of trying to influence the Dutch occurred in 1981. When the peace movement brought thousands of people together for the huge demonstration in Amsterdam, President Reagan made a special appearance on Dutch television to discourage the demonstrators. On June 28 1983, the Dutch government had still not accepted the missiles. With the deployment decision still hanging, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers announced that a site for the missiles had been chosen. The next day, Dutch newspapers reported that the US earlier had granted $40 million for preparation of the missile base on the condition that the announcement of the site selection be made immediately. By bypassing a decision on actually deploying the missiles, the US in essence forced the Dutch government to commit itself prematurely.

The Reagan administration has been trying unsuccessfully for many years to prove that the European peace movement is directly controlled by Moscow. It has also tried to find the weak points in the movement. Last week, KPFA news reported that a CIA agent, John Gardner, who had infiltrated the peace camp in the Netherlands, admitted his undercover role.

Reagan made a personal appearance on Dutch television to discourage the anti-nuclear demonstrators.

Gardner, who was recruited 20 years ago by the National Security Agency while attending UC Berkeley, was originally sent overseas to investigate the use of heroin by American soldiers in Germany. In 1983, he was ordered to the Netherlands where he passed information about the peace campers on to two Dutch secret service agents. His contact person, he said, was Robert



Blackburn, who works at the American embassy in charge of "security." Fellow campers had grown suspicious of Gardner. After talking to the press about his role, Gardner went into hiding, afraid of possible reprisals by the CIA. Referring to the campers, he said that he had never felt so close to a group of people.

PRESIDENTS CARTER AND REAGAN HAVE both underestimated the depth and roots of the Dutch peace movement. The Netherlands has a long history of combating oppression. The aid the Dutch gave to the Jews during WWII is well known. The shock of Hiroshima and the anxiety surrounding the growing nuclear arms race sparked the "Ban the Bomb" movement, which caught on fast in the Netherlands. The new peace movement, focusing on the NATO decision, is founded on this strong tradition of resistance.

One of the main groups, the Inter-Church Peace Council (IKV), began a 10-year program in 1977 with the slogan, "Rid the world of nuclear weapons, beginning with the Netherlands." After 1979, the IKV's ranks swelled, and now, churches are united in their opposition to the cruise missiles. Hundreds of communities have their own branches, working closely together in networks. Other important efforts include the "stop the Neutron Bomb" group, which has expanded its sphere to encompass other nuclear weapons as well, and the Women for Peace, who have brought many women together to form a tightly knit group.

These and other groups have organized several demonstrations over the past few years. In 1981, Amsterdam was the site of a huge peace rally which attracted 450,000 people. The inner city of Amsterdam was an ocean of people; many never reached the area where all the activities took place. Some observers claim that the special appearance by President Reagan on Dutch television a few days earlier angered many people and encouraged them to join the rally.

In July of 1983, only four days after the small town of Woensdrecht was designated as the future missile base, a small march was organized. Over 10,000 people came to this town, which is close to one of the few wildlife reserves left in the country—a reserve that will be partially destroyed if the base is constructed. At this march, it was clear how broad the peace movement had become. More soldiers in uniform joined the protest, risking jail terms, and more political figures spoke than in Amsterdam. A permanent vigil at the site was established. Plans for a large demonstration in the fall were made.

On October 29, 1983, more than half a million people protested in The Hague, the seat of the Dutch government. But long before that day, demonstrators were visible. The media covered some of the preparations and the calls from different sectors of society to join the demonstration. City councils and the Polytechnical School in Delft urged people to go to The Hague. On October 23, some 4,000 people attended a church mass in Roosendaal which Bishop Ernst of Breda led. The organizers of the mass had invited two people from every church community to attend as emissaries.

That same weekend, large banners for the march were collectively made on market places in several communities. The first marchers started their "Steps to Peace" walk from different parts of the country, while others cycled to The Hague. On the actual day, hundreds of boats started their journey, using the many rivers and canals. Artists created new monuments in honor of the upcoming protest. In The Hague, for instance, large paintings could be seen of cows and other animals with slogans like, "Cows Contra Cruise," "Cats Contra Cruise," etc.

The unions faced a difficult dilemma when they called on their members to join in. The Transit Unions were in the midst of slowdown actions and feared to lose momentum if they allowed their employers to prepare extra trains. Finally, they agreed to run more trains. The unions were represented by about 160,000 members. But the biggest surprise was still to come.

The Dutch constitution forbids members of the royal family to take stands on political issues. So it came as a shock when Princess Irene, originally next-in-line to the throne, and sister of Queen Beatrix, gave a speech against deployment. The princess had lost her rights to the throne when she married a man of whom the parliament did not approve. She had the right to speak but her decision to speak out still generated controversy.

The Prime Minister told reporters on the day of the demonstration that the final word about the deployment would rest with the parliament. This statement may prove embarrassing for Lubbers, however, since there is a growing sentiment in the government against the missiles. Most Dutch political parties now oppose deployment, and dissent has troubled the Prime Minister's own party, the Christian Democratic Appeal. Some dissidents who expressed their opposition to nuclear weapons for years, contemplated leaving the CDA over the issue—and at least one did quit the party. But even the present Defense Minister, Jacob de Ruiter privately opposes deployment, according to a recent Washington *Post* article.

In the fall of 1983, Lubbers opted as a compromise to accept only some of the missiles allotted to the Netherlands in the 1979 NATO agreement. But most Dutch people are not satisfied by this decision. The majority of the people are in favor of a nuclear freeze, according to the 1983 poll taken by the International Institute for Comparative Social Research in Berlin. This poll also showed that close to half of the population thinks that NATO should reduce its arsenal, whether or not the Soviets do the same.

Another poll taken during the demonstration in The Hague reveals that many participants favored a referendum, a measure hardly familiar to Dutch voters. When asked if they were prepared to go beyond mere demonstrations, 72 percent of those interviewed answered "yes." They said they would consider participating in blockades of the missile site, strikes, and tax resistance.

However, those actions may not be necessary. According to the Washington *Post* article, "the Dutch Cabinet is leaning toward refusing to deploy." A new compromise has been worked out since Weinberger's visit to The Hague. The ministers "have let it be known in Washington that they favor 'crisis deployment' only, which would allow them to keep the missiles out of the Netherlands while still claiming to have fulfilled their NATO commitment."

The next few weeks will teach us how democracy in the Netherlands is run. Does a people have any influence on its representatives? Can members of parliament bring the wish of the majority of the Dutch people over to the cabinet ministers? Can the cabinet resist the pressure of a foreign nation?

A monument in Amsterdam carried the following saying, "A people that surrenders to might, not only loses its earthly goods and freedom; it puts out the light."

If you do not agree with the deployment of American cruise missiles on Dutch soil, please write to the following groups and persons and ask them to vote against deployment: CDA fractie van de Tweede Kamer (House of Representatives); VVD fractie van de Tweede Kamer; Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. Mail to: Postbus 20018, 2500 EA 's Gravenhage, the Netherlands.

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THE NUCLEAR ISSUE

The Fight Goes On

by Tom Starr and Burkhard Seidel

THE GERMAN PEACE MOVEMENT MOBILIZED millions against the deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles in West Germany last summer and fall—"hot autumn," the minister for internal security called it, but the government remained ice cold.

Public opinion polls showed 67 percent of the population opposing deployment, but the conservative coalition government went ahead with deployment as planned.

Much of the protest was centered in Mutlangen. Though the actual missile sites were never officially announced, it's common knowledge that the first Pershing II base is near this tiny village in the Schwabian Alps.

"Blockade Mutlangen! Stop the arms race!" was an official slogan last summer when thousands camped within sight of the missile base. Later, a million and a half held hands to form human chains across the rolling hills nearby. The three-day non-violent blockade brought Green Party leader Petra Kelly, author Gunter Grass, a former mayor of Berlin and an ex-NATO general here.

By the time the first Pershing IIs finally arrived, on a dark and foggy December day, there were more journalists blocking the access routes to Mutlangen than protesters at the camp gates. And this January 31, when the peace movement called for another blockade as part of the "National Day of Resistance," only 150 people came.

Today, 15 permanent live-in peace activists remain. They stand, squat or lie down in front of the main gate of the Pershing II Depot every day—come snow, rain or even occasional sunshine.

The protesters live a couple of hundred yards from the base in a spruced-up chicken shack, property of a 73-year-old local peace activist. They plan to stay until the Pershings go.

The 15 eat, work, and sleep here, answering the mail and the 24-hour-a-day telephone. They inform visitors, observe police, organize publicity, and discuss future activities.

Chris has been here since last August. She's found that living with the peace group gives her a reason to go on—but she's not uncritical.

"What disturbs me," she says, "is that we're always reacting. I'd like to take the initiative. Why not poetry readings, painting, theater or music at the gate? We could put something life-affirming in front of that death camp."

For the townspeople, living with the missiles has become routine. The only thing that disturbs them is the handful of protestors.

"Believe me, everyone in Mutlangen is for the Zero Option. We are really radical on that," says the mayor. "Now that those things are there, though, I don't foresee anyone coming to take them away too soon."

In fact, most of the villagers apparently would be satisfied to see the demonstrators removed. Recently, a petition was circulated calling for a "demonstration-free zone." And a letter to the local paper from a real estate agent here expressed support for NATO and added, "We don't need permanent demonstrations. Mutlangen must become what it once was—a respectable place to live."

"It's all just pointless nonsense and people living here are not amused," stated one local farmer. Asked whether the townspeople are more disturbed by the protestors or by the Pershings, he replied, "That's a question of conscience. I can't answer that."

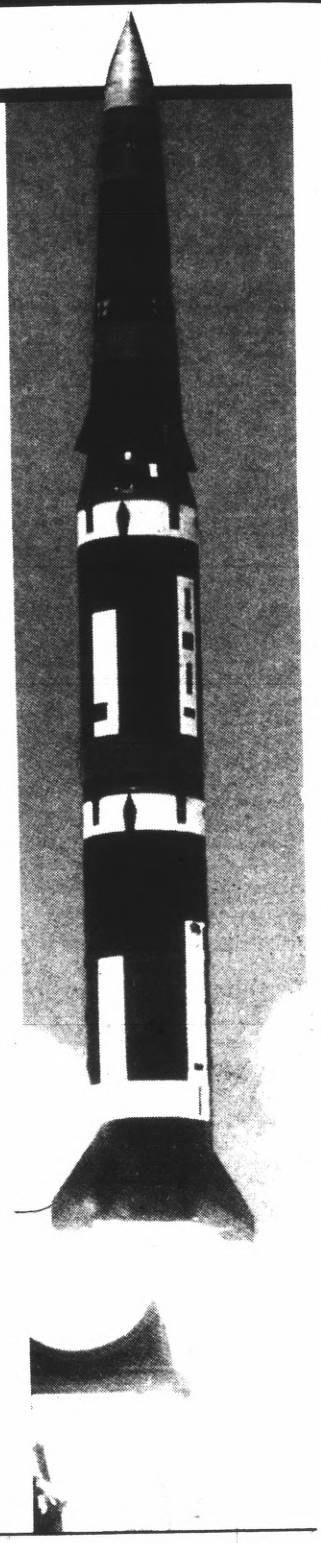
Eyed suspiciously by the locals, observed and arrested by police, sentenced as criminals, group members say outside support gives them the courage to continue—a steady stream of visitors, contributions and letters. Groups from other towns join the blockade on weekends. And there are local peace activists, like the woman who owns the grocery shop down the road and has donated food.

Rudiger, 19, is a group member and a local resident whose peace activities cost him his gardener's job at a local evangelical center. He has his own explanation for the townspeople's irritation.

"They'd rather see us hold a big rally every six months than standing there every day. Seeing us there makes them think of the missiles. It's too much for them, and they get aggressive."

The GIs call the main depot entrance "Suicide Gate"—to suggest that anyone who lies down in front of a missile transport is courting suicide. It has been quite some time since any protestor has been peacefully lifted off the road. They now get pulled by the hair, hit with rifle butts. Rudiger tells of being nearly run over.

Pershing II: West Germany's new unwelcome resident.



Pershing deployment tactics call for a nine-missile unit to be constantly driving on the roads near here. The peace group's "rocket pursuit service" first made this fact clear to area residents.

"We've got housewives looking out of their windows," explains Rudiger. "They let us know when something starts moving and we get in a car and go after them."

The group recently followed a Pershing transport to the town of Merklingen, near Ulm—a town whose city council had asked the military to report any such activity in advance. The mayor—a conservative Christian Democrat—says he first learned of Pershing movements from the Mutlangen group.

"We had our suspicions," the mayor said, "but no official notice." Notice came when the Mutlangen group distributed leaflets. "The townspeople started asking me about it. It's the hush-hush secrecy that's disturbing everyone."

Merklingen now has its own peace group. And Easter peace marches this year featured the mayor as a guest speaker.

There's also a large-scale blockade scheduled for Mutlangen. The peace group at "Suicide Gate" is confident that several thousand will come, armed with "courage enough"—the English translation of the German "mut-langen."

©Pacific News Service

The Unknown Peace Groups

Iron Curtain Action

by Joost R. Hiltermann

A SPECTER IS HAUNTING THE REGIMES OF Eastern Europe: the specter of peace through demilitarization. The protests that first stirred among intellectuals of the East Bloc countries a couple of years ago are now crystallizing into genuine grass-roots peace movements in a number of nations behind the Iron Curtain. Today, owing to the courage and perseverance of a few people with an extraordinary vision about the future of Europe and the world, things are no longer quiet on the Eastern front.

This is an extremely important development for the international peace movement. It undermines Ronald Reagan's oft-repeated comment that peace marchers in Western Europe enjoy a freedom that people in Eastern Europe lack: the freedom to demonstrate and protest the policies of their own governments. There is now emerging the possibility of a coalition of Eastern and Western peace activists opposed to *both* superpowers and their client states, the NATO and Warsaw Pact regimes. But the road to peace is not without obstacles.

While the West European peace movement has quieted down, its Eastern counterpart is gathering momentum.

What triggered the increasingly public protests in Eastern Europe? Last October, the NATO alliance led by the United States decided to go ahead with the deployment of US Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The first Pershing II missiles were stationed in West Germany in December 1983. More followed earlier this year.

The Soviet Union retaliated by withdrawing its representatives from the arms negotiations that had been going on in Switzerland, and by announcing its intention to place Soviet SS-21 and SS-22 tactical nuclear missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Deployment of these missiles has also begun.

It is somewhat ironic that the Western European peace movement, smarting from its failure to prevent the stationing of the deadly Pershing II missiles on European soil last year, has temporarily lost some of its punch, while the opposite is happening behind the Iron Curtain. Protest against Soviet counterdeployment there is growing fast, taking two forms: official "Peace Councils," sponsored by their respective Eastern European governments, and independent grass-roots peace groups that have arisen spontaneously from the wreckage of the superpowers' avowed attempts at arms control.

The autonomous groups differ from the state-sanctioned groups in that they blame *both* superpowers for the arms race, not just the US. They also set themselves apart in their rejection of such notions as "balance of forces," "parity," and "mutual deterrence," which they deem absurd given the current capacity for nuclear "overkill."

But competition with the official peace groups is tough for the autonomous peace activists, because the "Peace Councils" are sanctioned and openly supported by the Eastern countries' governments. But because they are under Soviet tutelage, they are not considered a legitimate voice for peace by the independent peace groups.

The autonomous peace groups in Eastern Europe have been given some space to operate, although harassments are constant. Jack Patterson of the American Friends Service Committee, reached by telephone in his New York office last week, believes a dual process is going on in the East Bloc countries. The autonomous peace groups are *taking* some room, while the governments are "clearly *giving* some room" as well. Patterson said that although these governments "may not like this, they see it happen and they seem at least reluctantly willing to permit the [peace groups'] activities."

Thomas Conrad, a researcher with National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC) who recently returned from a study trip to East Germany, said in a telephone conversation last week that he believed that the East German government is "quite aware that there is a strong popular sentiment against the arms race and that it is legitimate."

In fact, the proliferation of autonomous peace groups has given Eastern European governments a measure of leverage in negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning the counterdeployment of Russian missiles in their countries. East Bloc nations enjoy relative autonomy from Soviet control because of their extensive trade relations with the West, and this means that they have a real stake in opposing a continuation of the arms race. Renewed superpower tensions usually mean strained relations with the West, and consequently a slowing in trade with the West and a cut in Western economic aid in the form of loans.

The peace groups, tolerated but distrusted and harassed, have an equal interest in reducing superpower tensions. East Bloc regimes

continued on next page

Five Movements Profiled



Autonomous peace groups are active in the following East Bloc countries:

•**East Germany (GDR):** Here the peace movement is oldest and strongest. It arose essentially in 1978 within the relatively secure confines of the influential Evangelical and Lutheran churches in response to what was seen as a growing militarization of civil society. Protesters were particularly opposed to the compulsory military training for 9th, 10th and 11th graders, the conscription of women, civil defense exercises, and military parades and other forms of glorification of military prowess. All peace groups in the GDR are working to secure the right to conscientious objection to the draft. In 1981, 5,000 people attended a "peace forum" in Dresden. More recently, official church statements have denounced both superpowers for their role in the arms race.

Although the East German chief of state, Erich Honecker, has been unable to stamp out the various peace groups, his government frequently engages in different forms of harassment. The movement's official emblem—"swords into plowshares"— was outlawed in 1982; and hundreds of peace activists have been arrested and detained for short periods of time since the end of 1983. Bärbel Bohley and Ulrike Poppe, the two main leaders of the powerful group "Women for Peace," which was formed in opposition to the conscription of women, were jailed at the end of 1983 and reportedly started a hunger strike in January 1984. The movement is still growing in strength despite continued harassment.

•**Czechoslovakia:** The main peace group here is "Charter 77," which was originally conceived to monitor the Czech government's compliance with the Helsinki agreements on security and human rights in Europe. The group has about 1,100 members, many of whom are either in jail or in exile. In the face of the stationing of Soviet missiles on Czech soil, "Charter 77" has grown more militant. It has denounced both NATO and Warsaw Pact missile deployments, and it has proclaimed that the struggles for peace and for human rights are one and the same, a direct reference to the significance of political repression in Czechoslovakia. The group's ultimate aim is the general demilitarization of Europe. A hundred members joined in a rare peace demonstration last June, and were dispersed by the police. More recently, groups of workers, students, and members of the clergy have circulated petitions against nuclear arms.

•**Hungary:** The only major group here, the "Peace Group for Dialogue," consisted of only 50 members, mostly university students, until it disbanded last summer. Formed in 1981, the group is remembered for its organization of a peace rally in May 1983 that was attended by 150 supporters, and for its position that both superpowers are responsible for the arms race. The group fell apart when some of its members decided to affiliate with the state-sponsored "Peace Council," considering it more effective to work within the official structure. Two other autonomous groups, the "Anti-Nuclear Campaign" and "Flowers against Weapons," also joined the official "Peace Council." The only remaining independent movement is a pacifist network of "Basic Communities" within the Catholic Church, opposed to the draft.

•**Poland:** "Solidarity" is mostly occupied with internal Polish problems, but it has an official position on the arms race as well. Like the groups in the other countries, it is opposed to all forms of militarism (i.e., not just nuclear weapons), and it has also called for a nuclear-free and eventually demilitarized Europe.

•**The USSR:** The only independent group here, the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the US," was created by a small number of scientists, artists and academics in June 1982. Members face the constant threat of harassment. Just recently, one of the group's members, Olga Medvekova, was sentenced to two-and-a-half years in prison on what Western peace activists consider the trumped-up charge of assaulting two Soviet police officers. Other groups do exist in the USSR, but they remain hidden from public view. ✓

—Joost Hiltermann

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contined from previous page

IRON CURTAIN ACTION



Differences in outlook may make alliances between Western and Eastern peace groups impossible.

invoke the arms race and the perceived threat to the Warsaw Pact's security when they want to clamp down on any dissidence to official policy. And without freedom of expression, chances for internal reform, badly overdue, remain slim.

WESTERN PEACE ACTIVISTS WHO HAVE ATtempted to establish links between the peace movement in the West and the independent groups in the East have found it very difficult to do so. Independent peace groups in East Bloc countries have been consistently barred by their governments from traveling to international peace conferences. When Eastern state-sponsored colleagues do attend these conferences, however, Western peace movement representatives have expressed their frustrations about the difficulty of communicating with the independent peace groups.

Patterson of the American Friends Service Committee was an American participant in the International Conference for the Denuclearization of Europe, held in Athens last February. He reported that Western participants repeatedly expressed their disappointment about the independent Eastern groups' absence. According to Patterson, a recurring theme was that true detente in East-West relations cannot happen if Western peace groups are unable to get in contact with grass-roots groups in Eastern Europe.

Closer cooperation may however, also be impeded by real differences in perception about the interests of each side. Western groups such as the Campaign for European Nuclear Disarmament (END), seek a *European* solution to the arms race—in other words, including Eastern European peace groups but excluding the state-sponsored Peace Councils. They look upon the East Bloc regimes the way they look at the NATO states: as, in the words of peace guru and END spokesperson E.P. Thompson, dealing with "powerful entrenched military interests and with leaders who seek to advance their own objectives. The problem with the Communist rulers is that they are the ideological look-alikes of their opposite numbers in the West, thinking in the same terms of 'balance' and security through 'strength.' "

END objectives reflect this perception. END is opposed to the existing governments in both East and West. It therefore aims at the creation of a demilitarized Europe that would no longer be divided artificially in two blocks; and E.P. Thompson has called for a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons, but at the same time, and more essentially, for a mutual "thaw" in superpower relations, to be accomplished through a growing European "peace consciousness." To make this possible, Thompson and END support human rights and the freedom of political expression in the East as the only basis for lasting peace.

Others, however, have emphasized the importance of different conditions in the East. They believe that the independent peace groups are opposed to the arms race and to Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, but *not* necessarily to their own governments. They do *not* consider themselves dissidents, but as working within the system. A natural alliance between the Eastern and Western peace movements may not be in the cards because of these different outlooks, and the Eastern groups would certainly not like to become an appendage of the Western peace movement.

Thomas Conrad of NARMIC argues that groups in Eastern Europe are working on their own and must be seen as an indigenous movement, not as an extension of the American or Western European peace movements.

"These are very dedicated people," Conrad said, "who are committed to staying in their country and working from within. They are not a fifth column of the West. For now, it is a political reality that the separation of Europe means that Eastern and Western groups exist side by side, and that they are separate. We cannot speak of a united popular peace movement."

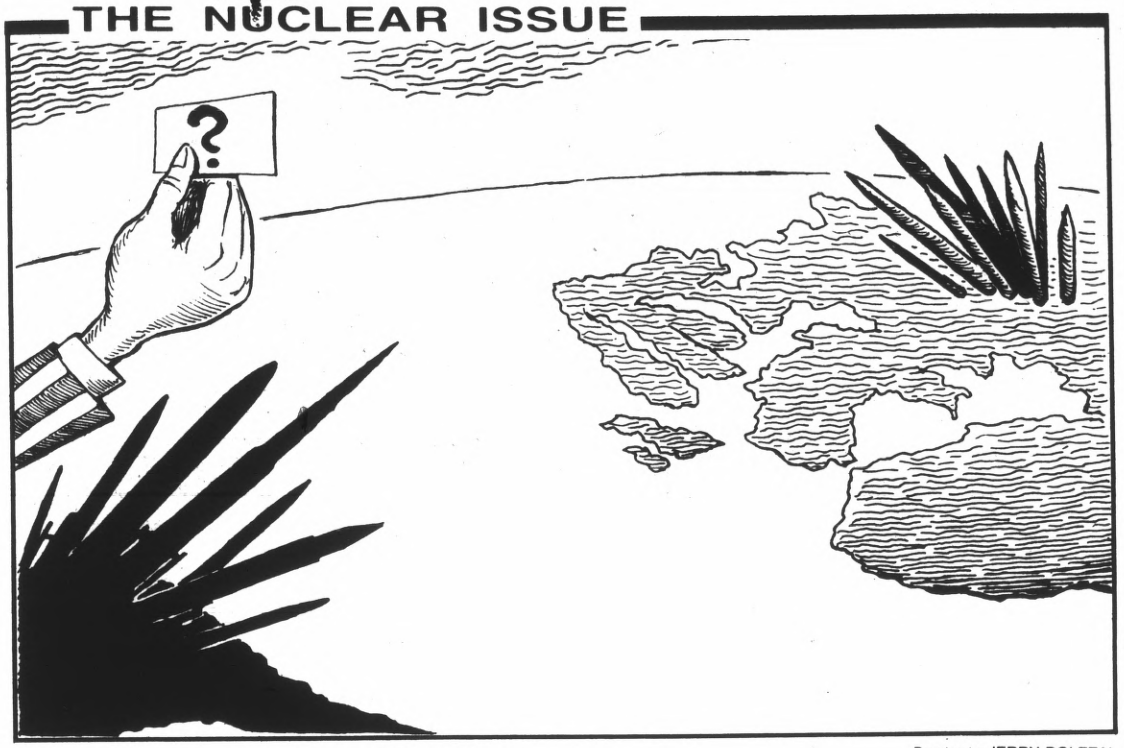
Conrad also said that the fates of the two Germanies were especially linked, and that it was in their mutual interest to work toward a security partnership, a need recognized even in official policy-making circles. "East and West Germany are on the borderline between two hostile powers," he said. "They are now talking about a 'Coalition of Common Sense,' as they see the need to create trust and get out of the cycle of violence and counter-violence," and not blame either one of the superpowers alone for fueling the arms race.

Sergei Batovrin, co-founder of the only independent Soviet peace group, who once was detained in a mental hospital for his beliefs, stresses the importance of mutual trust as a basis for peace between East and West. He stated in an interview published in the *New Statesman* in early 1983: "We propose that the USA and the USSR enter immediately into negotiations to achieve a bilateral freeze in nuclear weapons. At the same time, work around the issue must be inseparably linked with concentrated measures to humanize relations between the peoples—to overcome distrust and to relax and open up mutual relations, by means of establishing links between citizens, co-operation and the exchange of information and of people, discussion and dialogue. We are confident that this could secure, without long drawn-out negotiations, the chance to go on from a freeze to the real reduction of armaments. Thus, a freeze founded on mutual openness!"

The goal for the Western peace groups is, according to Thomas Conrad, to stay in touch with the Eastern groups, to "cross-fertilize" and to "inspire each other," and most of all, to sort out what these groups' individual positions are, not to lump them together.

Most significantly, Conrad reported that when he asked East German peace leaders what Western groups could do to support them, they told him: "The Western peace movement should see to it that Ronald Reagan not be re-elected."

THE NUCLEAR ISSUE



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

An Exciting New Game

Thermonuclear Risk

by Mike Pondsmith

THERMONUCLEAR RISK IS A FASCINATING and timely game in which a player can destroy the entire world. Once you know the basic rules, it isn't all that hard to play; the important thing to remember is that once you start playing, it's almost impossible to turn back. Because of this, before you begin to play, we suggest you read through all of the rules carefully, including A) the rules of thermonuclear risk, B) limited strategy, and C) the total destruction end game.

THE RULES OF THERMONUCLEAR RISK

Object: The object of Thermonuclear Risk is to conquer the world, eliminating all other players and most lifeforms on the planet. A complete game with 121 nations takes about 26 minutes from First Strike to Final Countdown.

Equipment: Nuclear warheads. For each of the two sides, buy a large bag of beans (White Navy Beans for the United States, Red Kidney Beans for the Evil Soviet Empire). Each bean represents one warhead.

Playing Board: The playing board is a map of the World, each part subdivided into several colorful national areas. These are: The Good Guys (United States), the Evil Empire (USSR), Their Nefarious helpers (Cuba, The Satellite Bloc), Our Fickle NATO Allies (The French, English, Scandinavians, Italy, Spain, Israel, Germany), The Nuts in Turbans (India and the Middle East), Bananaland (Central and South America), Tarzanland (Africa), and Mao-Mao Land (China, Japan, and Southeast Asia). Each nation has one card, with a Eurocentrically drawn map representing it. These cards are shuffled and dealt at the start of the game (also known as The Time Right After World War Two).

LIMITED STRATEGY

Thermonuclear Risk is patterned after realistic military campaign strategies. Players rant, rave, bluster and threaten, all the while amassing huge amounts of fissionable materials which they can hurl over their borders at a moment's notice. Fancy uniforms are optional. At the start of the game, each side gets the following cards: **US**—the NATO Bloc; **THEM**—the Nefarious Henchmen, as well as the card representing their own national block. The rest of the cards are shuffled and held out. Players take turns initiating hostilities. Each battle has three parts: 1) Conventional Warfare, 2) Deploying Warheads and 3) Leveling the Opposition.

1) CONVENTIONAL WARFARE: Each side starts out with one warhead. The United States must automatically place this one on Japan. So much for the first turn. In the next turn, each side gets 500 warheads. Players roll the dice to determine who goes first. That player turns up the first card and says (depending on the side playing) "I'm freeing this nation of the scourge of imperialism," or, "I'm setting this nation free from the tyranny of Godless Commies." The responding player gets to say "OH YEAH?" Each player rolls the dice, and the highest roller wins the nation (the country in question has no say in all of this). The winner gets to keep that card, and in addition, gets 1000 new warheads to play with. This can go on until the whole world is divvied up.

2) DEPLOYING WARHEADS: At the end of the battle turn, players can deploy warheads. They do this by placing each warhead in the nation specified and saying belligerently, "I'm forced to destroy this nation in order to save it." The other player says, "In the spirit of strategic deterrence, I target my warheads HERE." Then he or she places his warheads wherever seems best. Players can even target their warheads for the other players' main country, because after all, this is war and you've got a lot of plutonium to spread around. Do this until you have used up all of your 125,000 warheads.

3) LEVELING THE OPPOSITION: When all warheads have been deployed, each player rolls one die. The higher roll will immediately announce that "negotiations are broken off and hostilities have commenced." That player then gets to launch the first strike. (The concept of using dice to determine who will start the first nuclear interchange comes from our military advisors in the Pentagon, who assure us that the first strike will probably be generated in *precisely* the same random and senseless fashion.)

The opposing player has the choice of making a limited retaliatory strike, or a full-out strike. In the former, the player chooses four countries to hit with everything he or she has. In this case, the other player can also respond with a limited strike or Drop the Big One Now.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION END GAME

In the Full-Out Strike, the player says, "I throw everything I've got." The other player responds with "Eat Plutonium Death, you Aggression-Maddened Swine." Both players at this point leave the room, go down into their bunkers, and wait a respectable time (about 10,000 years is nice). When the radioactivity dies down, take an additional thousand years to rebuild Civilization, then shuffle the cards for a rematch. Nobody wins.

We will be happy to answer inquiries concerning these rules. Address: Dept. of Defense, Box 224, Washington DC; or President R. Reagan, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington DC.

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Entries must be submitted to International Services (240 Central Services) no later than 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, May 23rd. Each entry must be presented neatly typed in the original with one copy, noting the author's name, campus address and telephone number on the title page. Items in Category 5, not suitable for submission in this form, should be described briefly in writing so that the judges may make arrangements to see or hear them as appropriate. All work will be evaluated by members of the UC MEXUS campus committee on the basis of originality, contribution to the field, the quality of language use (or execution) and, where appropriate, the adequacy of the research on which it is based. Judges' decisions are final and will be announced in the last issue of *City on a Hill*.

THE NUCLEAR ISSUE



Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

The Last Sunday

by Leslie Sweeney

AT CAFFE DOMENICA THE LOW afternoon sun was blindingly bright on the porch and steps. So, I changed my plans and sat inside, relishing the warm Sunday peace of the white-walled rooms. From my table I could enjoy the paintings and prints and the itinerant pianist practicing Satie and La Falla on the cafe's old upright.

I was not, however, really enjoying the afternoon's work rewriting an article on meteorite falls to earth. The volume of conflicting comments seemed overwhelming, and the task seemed impossible. I was frustrated, depressed, and already tired from a long night spent figuring my taxes—my little share in funding the nuclear arsenal of the US government.

When I ordered coffee, the woman at the counter asked me to pay with exact change—the cash register was not recording transactions. She wondered if this old house was the only place the power was off, or if it was out all over the block. There was no way to tell; the sunlight was so bright that lights weren't needed.

An hour or so later, when I'd made just one pass through the comments, I left the warm white walls to drive to the office. I planned to buckle down and finish this thing.

Two blocks away I came to the first intersection with a traffic light, or rather with a nonfunctioning traffic light. The power outage seemed to include this section of Santa Cruz, at least. People are used to power outages here, what with the winter rainstorms that knock things out for days at a time. People here are well trained in the art of the four-way-stop intersection to begin with, and they behaved most civilly at this new one. I went through several more "instant" four-way-stops on my way up the hill toward the university.

It occurred to me that there would be no power at the office either. I decided to head up Route 1. I hadn't visited the ocean for quite a while, and with several hours of sunlight remaining I could work on my writing project in the parked car.

I turned on the radio and after a few tunes the announcer came on with a "special update" on the power outage. He said that the PG&E station at Moss Landing had been disrupted by a large explosion and fire. There weren't many details available yet. He said the power was out from Carmel Valley to Santa Cruz—all of Monterey Bay.

Another song began, and I looked out at the ocean and the low clouds obscuring Monterey Peninsula. I started driving north on Highway 1, as I had so many Sundays before. Suddenly I knew that this was the last Sunday drive—the last Sunday. The last normal half-a-Sunday. We must have been too far away to see the flash or feel the blast. The only effect to reach us so far was the power surge. I knew it was nuclear war.

Immediately I felt sad—the last thing I had done on the last normal half-a-Sunday was something only partly pleasant. I would put the unpleasant part of the afternoon out of my thoughts and dwell on the good parts. I debated whether to turn off the radio, with its possibility of more bad news. I decided to leave it on, but I turned it down. I concentrated on the last bit of "normal" present—the clouds and the sea, the flowers and artichoke fields. The blues and greens and yellows and oranges were dulled by the late afternoon seaside haze, but I stared them into their former vividness.

I debated whether to keep driving north, or to head home to my soon-to-be-useless possessions. I decided I'd rather watch the sea and sky than the inside of my little room. The clouds seemed greyer, and I noticed the sea was choppy.

I was deeply shaken a few months before by the film *Testament*, and I am constantly reminded by the press and by people I meet of the children who have never known life without today's hyper-escalated Cold war. The film version of Karen Silkwood's story brought new life to my memories of touring the Rocky Flats plutonium trigger plant outside Denver. I wondered if my friend Randy still worked there, and if my closer friend, Jan, was still working toward having it converted to peaceful, safer uses. Then I realized that these wonderings were outdated, on the last Sunday.

The man on the radio was speaking again. He described the fire at the Moss Landing transformers—flames 60 feet in the air. Twelve firefighters were standing by, and there was fear of PCB contamination. I was glad there was no nuclear power plant at Moss Landing; then I realized that didn't matter either on the last Sunday. Why are they treating this like it's just another big fire story? Why aren't they telling us what's happening farther away?

I remembered one of the first movies I had ever seen, *War of the Worlds*. I was just a little kid, scared to death by the monsters from space; I remembered that the people in the movie were

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MASS MEDIA: THOSE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION THAT REACH AND INFLUENCE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE. ESP, NEWSPAPERS, POPULAR MAGAZINES, RADIO AND TELEVISION. WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY THE BEATLES PLAYBOY AS THE WORLD TURNS COSMOPOLIT **CRITICAL *mass*** STONES MS. MAGAZINE FUNNY GIRL THE DORIS DAY SHOW PAT BENATAR DONAHUE SHOW MADEMOISELLE TH CHED LOIS LANE LET'S MAKE A DEAL VOGUE THE DATING GAME HUSTLER THE GIRL CAN'T HELP IT WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF FAMILY CIRCLE I DREAM OF JEANNIE OUR BODIES, OURSELVES HARLEQUIN ROMANCES KRAMER VS. KRAMER MOTHER JONES



Cagney and Lacey's intelligent writing, strong female leads, and humanistic subtext make it a satisfying alternative to other prime-time dreck.

Cagney and Lacey

Fighting the Good Fight

by Sharan Street

NETWORK TELEVISION EXECUTIVES CARE as much about presenting positive images of women as politicians care about equal rights. Neither will really bother with women's needs unless they're forced by declining popularity (either in the Nielsens or the Gallups) to listen to their female constituents. But when women act as a group and abandon one political party or television network for another, they can make themselves heard.

Television executives respond like Pavlov's dogs to any change in the Nielsens that will affect the prosperity of their corporations. They're quick to jump on a trend, and just as quick to drop or modify a show if it lags behind others. This dependency on ratings doesn't bode well for programs that cater to select audiences—even if the audience in question is as large and general as women. Television lore has it that women will watch shows about men, but men are more reluctant to watch shows starring women. So the network programmers reason that if they can mollify female viewers with a show like *Magnum, PI* that the guys will also watch, why bother with a show oriented towards women?

Fortunately, though rarely, women can make a difference in the fate of a series. CBS's *Cagney and Lacey*, shown on Mondays at 10pm, is one show that illustrates a network's attention to viewer taste over advertisers' dollars.

Cagney and Lacey was saved from cancellation by an upswing in popularity during summer re-runs and a deluge of letters from viewers who appreciated the show's positive female characters. The show began life as an alternative for women viewers during football season. But when the season ended, the show floundered. One co-star was replaced, and, although CBS made noises of support, the show was twice threatened with cancellation. Its return at the beginning of April is a small bright spot in commercial television. Its intelligent writing, strong female leads, and humanistic subtext make it a satisfying alternative to other prime-time dreck.

Cagney and Lacey are two detectives on the New York police force. Tyne Daly plays Lacey, a tough yet motherly cop from the working class who constantly struggles to maintain family and career. Her partner, Cagney (Sharon Glass), is an ambitious single woman from a privileged background. The two often disagree, but they overstep their class boundaries through mutual trust and respect. It's invigorating to watch two women united in fighting the petty sexism and grueling work they face as police officers.

In its style, *Cagney and Lacey* resembles the no-nonsense ordinariness of *Dragnet* or *Adam-12*, but in its treatment of social issues the show follows in the footsteps of *Lou Grant*. Unlike *Lou Grant*, however, each episode is not an object lesson in enlightened political solutions. *Cagney and Lacey* is multi-sided and unpredictable, with a tougher emotional edge.

The strength behind the show comes from Tyne Daly's portrayal of Lacey. She brings to her role the same energy she possessed in *Zoot Suit*, where she played a radical labor organizer. Her Lacey is a mass of emotions, a woman who'll fight even a hopeless battle for what she believes in.

Lacey's strength flows from an underlying though unnamed feminism, a refreshing change for viewers who've longed for a little message in their medium. Lacey is passionately opposed to anything—murder, drugs, pandering, or legal injustices—that harms powerless people, and she understands that these problems stem from the larger society. The show doesn't present political solutions—only personal ones, as represented by Lacey's struggles to make a difference by helping individuals.

In a recent episode on pornography, some feminist ideas emerge. Lacey angrily tells her partner that pornography is not a victimless crime. She emphasizes that not only are the people in the films and magazines degraded, but also the men who consume pornography. They are victimized, she says, by the false picture of sexuality that porn presents.

While trying to convince an actress to press charges against her co-workers after she is badly beaten during the filming of an "imaginary" rape, Lacey becomes emotionally distraught. She assails the actress for refusing to endanger her livelihood. "You were raped and beaten," she yells, "and people will pay money to watch you being raped. While watching you, men will think that it's okay to hurt women. How can you live with that?" Although her anger is misdirected toward one of the victims of pornography, she is ultimately fighting for the woman's rights. And when Lacey finally convinces her to press charges, Lacey's victory is also a victory for the actress. But the show's ending does not suggest simplistically that this poverty-stricken woman's problems will be solved overnight.

At the end of each *Cagney and Lacey*, we understand that New York City, with all its grief, horror and violence, will still be there tomorrow. But the world seems just a little bit better because one more person has fought the good fight.

It's foolish to say that *Cagney and Lacey* is a radical or a feminist show. It is produced for the same reason as any other commercial television show—to make money by selling advertising time. But it's fortunate that viewers are interested enough in two feisty women to keep the show on the air. Despite its faults, it stands almost alone amid myriad detective shows where fast cars and computer technology are more important than real characters, and where women only exist to be rescued from trouble or to be punished for causing it. It's a small step, but at least it's a step forward. ✓

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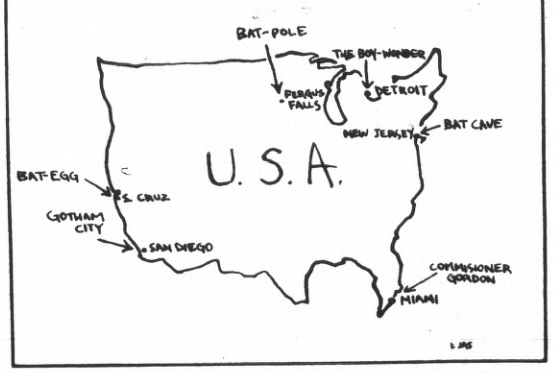
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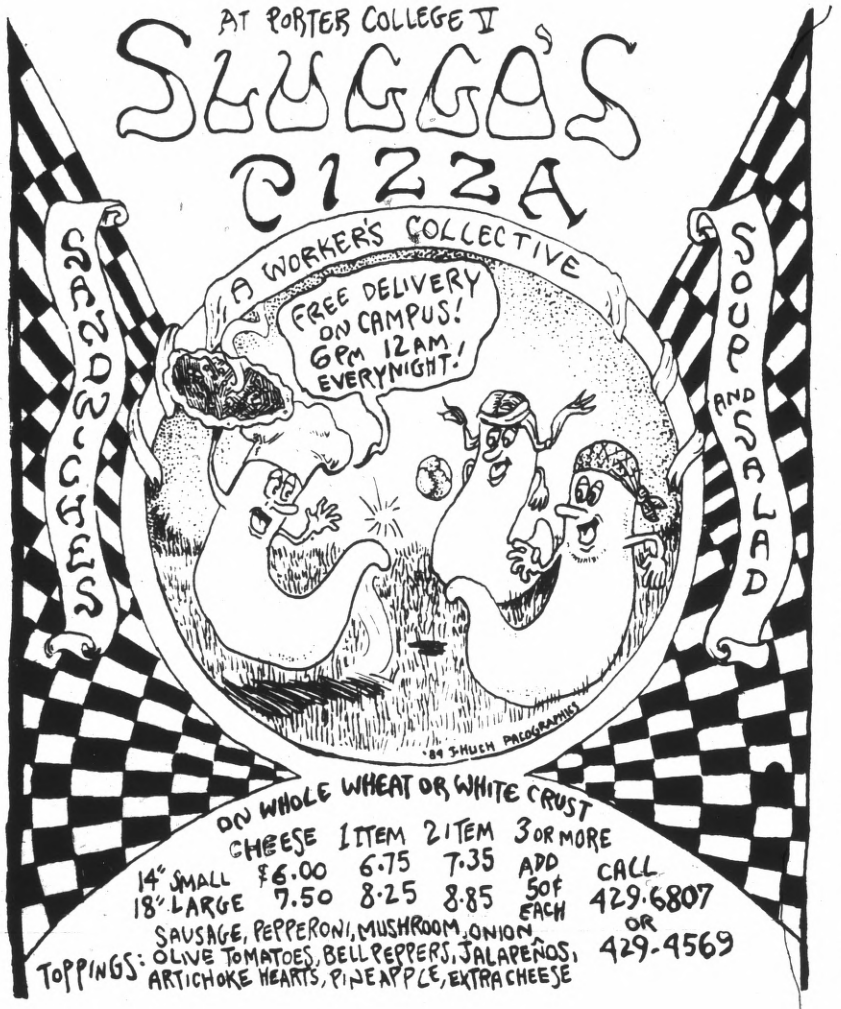
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Drawing by ERIC SHAW



Join in a discussion of
OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ARTS

Technical Theater • Monday, May 7
with Norvid Roos, Professor of Theater Arts, and Michael Fisher, Lecturer in Theater Arts

Arts Therapies • Monday, May 14
with Pavel Machotka, Professor of Psychology, Pat Posey, Dance Therapist, and Coleen Kiebert, Art Therapist

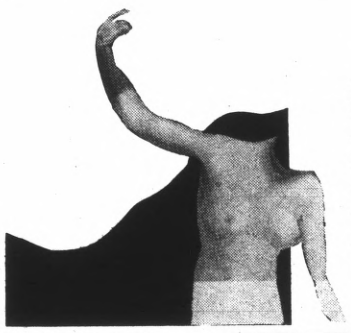
Freelancing in the Visual Arts • Wednesday, May 16
with Doug McClellan, Professor of Art, Carol Foote, Photographer, and Pete Loftus, Painter

Panelists will share their personal experiences of working in the Arts--their backgrounds and educations, how they became involved in their present work, pitfalls and windfalls, advice for the novice and newcomer, and how they see future prospects. Discussion will be open to all those attending--bring your questions and comments.

ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN THE PORTER COLLEGE STUDY CENTER AT 3:30pm

Sponsored by Career Planning and Placement and Porter College.

WOMEN'S *clips*



Quote of the Week

We have entered an era of cultural life when everyone is preoccupied with a woman's body, but few women, whether fat or thin, feel comfortable living inside the body they possess. What else can it mean, that in this country alone some 300,000 women have had their breasts enlarged, while another 15,000 to 20,000 women undergo a major operation, every year to have their breasts reduced?

Kim Chernin, *The Obsession: Reflections on the Tyranny of Slenderness.*

The Girls' Club

Women in Science, a support group for all interested women, is having their first meeting of the quarter on Tuesday, May 8 in the Kresge Seminar Room at 4 pm. Valerie Simmons, associate professor of psychology, will give a talk on "Alternatives to the Boys' Club." Refreshments will be provided.

Shelter in a Storm

"The Safehouse Project" is a new women's group formed to help combat the rise of violent sexual assault against women and children in Santa Cruz. The project is based on programs throughout the country and is similar to a neighborhood crime watch.

A private home becomes a "Safehouse" after at least one woman in the house undergoes a training session that includes first aid, self-defense, and rape counseling. Once a house is deemed "safe," a plastic sign bearing the "Safehouse" logo is placed in a prominent spot in the window and a green light is set behind the sign. A vigorous public outreach program will promote the logo, so that abused or assaulted women will realize that a house with a green-lighted "Safehouse" sign in the window is an approved shelter.

The role of a "Safehouse" is to provide temporary aid, to get the woman or child to a safe home or to a hospital, or to let them use a phone.

Women of all ages and backgrounds are encouraged to join the project. Two open meetings will be held Tuesday, May 8 and May 22, 7 to 10pm, at the Louden Nelson Center. Call 425-4962 for more information.

Getting Together

A seven-day conference celebrating Black womanhood—entitled "In Our Own Voice" and sponsored by "Sisters of the Yam"—runs Sunday, May 6 through Saturday, May 12 at UCSC. The ceremony and dinner on May 6 features the Rigmaiden Memorial Gospel and Tambourine Choir and a gourmet soul food dinner. Other events include panel discussions, slide presentations, poetry readings, and guest lectures. For more information look for the schedule of events on posters all over campus, or call Campus Activities at 429-4526 or the Women's Studies Office at 429-4324.

Paradoxical Patterns

The attorney general's Task Force on Family Violence is requesting state and local authorities to revise their methods of investigating child abuse. At present, the pattern is that victims often suffer more than offenders. Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington, the force behind the revisions, believes there is an incredible paradox in our system for dealing with the sexual victimization of children. "The system is designed with safeguards for adults," she says, "but it totally ignores the child as a victim." One recommendation will be to videotape an abused child's testimony instead of forcing the child to repeat it during each step of the investigation; another will call for creating criminal sanctions in family violence cases.

contined from page 34

The Last Sunday

just as scared, and that the fear spread like giant flames from one person to another. Just as well I was alone in my car.

We know now that on that particular Sunday afternoon, nuclear war was not only averted, but never in question.

This afternoon—two days later—I talked to someone, however, who heard a different voice over the airwaves last Sunday. My friend Barb had called the PG&E information number at least 20 times in less than two hours, only, as so many others, to get a busy signal. She heard a man's voice repeating an inane message in an exaggeratedly reassuring tone: "Hi, we're having some problems at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Don't worry—the radiation should disappear in just a few minutes, and the power will be on real soon."

About a third of the time she called PG&E she heard him. One time she was able to question him briefly over the busy signal. He responded to her, "Real soon?" with "yes, real soon." He wasn't on tape.

When Barb called the Santa Cruz police, they assured her that Diablo Canyon was not on-line and couldn't be the cause of the outage. Barb called the *Sentinel* to report the incident. The paper ran one sentence, in a box: "Some Santa Cruz customers who called PG&E's information number Sunday reported a man's voice over a busy signal attributing the power outage to a supposed explosion at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant."

This morning I read in the newspaper that bullet holes may have been found in the downed transmission lines that were the ultimate cause of the explosion and fire at Moss Landing.

This evening I still can't get images of *Testament* out of my mind. This evening I am still wearing what I pulled on hastily this morning, even though it was dirty from being worn on Sunday—my T-shirt that says "The Future in Our Hands: Convert Rocky Flats."

Perhaps it's time to buy a Diablo Canyon T-shirt.



Jeffrey Heyer and Jeff Stoddard do battle in Sam Shepard's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Buried Child."

THEATER

Buried Alive

by Don Hines

IN THE MOVIES HE OFTEN APPEARS ALONE, serenely framed by the mesa and the western sky. Sam Shepard portrays American archetypes on film, from his first role as a farmer (*Days of Heaven*) to his latest as a horseman taking to the skies (*The Right Stuff*, 1983). With his rugged angular jaw and narrow, rough-hewn build, he looks like a Gary Cooper for our time. Yet while Cooper remained blandly stoical because he probably had nothing to say, Shepard's reserve seems to cover up some secret darker than mere shyness; as if he were giving us glimpses of a brooding uncertainty behind his western hero's facade.

In his plays Shepard reveals a scarred American landscape scarcely hinted at in his movie roles. Onscreen uncertainty gives way to onstage devastation, revealing Shepard's ambivalence toward what he calls the "double nature" of the American west. Although he began in the '60s off-Broadway, writing dozens of speed-driven absurdist one-acters, he now writes more lucid full-length works on an American West lost to cities and industry. Sons and daughters of farmers live in dilapidated farmhouses and ranch homes in various states of decay, madness, and disarray. Shepard's America is falling apart, and his nation is as much mass-murderer Charlie Starkweather's as it is Fredrick Remington's.

BURIED CHILD, NOW SOLIDLY PRODUCED AT Bear Republic Theater's Arts Center Theater, is the second in Shepard's quartet of busted family plays. Like *True West* (1980) and *Fool for Love* (1983), *Buried Child* revolves around a family reunion.

Vince (Bob Giges) arrives home after six years on the road. On the trip back he has regaled his girlfriend with memories of his bucolic childhood. But the Illinois farmhouse he returns to is more mausoleum than home. His senile grandfather lies waiting for death on a sagging couch in a faded living room where wind blows through cracks in the floorboards. Vince's half-crazed father, Tilden, wanders about the grounds, husking some sort of supernatural corn he says he picked in a field that hadn't been planted since 1935. His girlfriend Shelly (the suitably beautiful Gina Oster) came expecting "Norman Rockwell... turkey dinners and apple pie;" instead she gets physical and verbal abuse.

The prodigal son gets no attention at all: no one seems to remember Vince. "How can they not recognize me?" he says. "I'm their son." Grandfather Dodge responds "You're no son of mine. I've had sons in my time and you're not one of them." Vince remembers a past which doesn't remember him. Grandmother Halie (Serena Sorensen) longs for a past that never was; although Sorensen's accent occasionally veered into East-Coast Yenta during the first act, by the third act she firmly established herself as a Madwoman of Des Moines. She surveys the wrecked sons in her living room: Tilden, the ex-All-American Fullback ("or was it quarterback?") turned befuddled fool; the whining bully Bradley (Jeff Stoddard in a fierce performance) who had cut his leg off with a chainsaw. The only son she pines for is her dead son Ansel, "a genuine hero" who died unheroically in a motel room. She wants to erect a plaque for Ansel, or "a big, tall statue with a basketball in one hand and a rifle in the other." Bradley ungently reminds her that Ansel never played basketball.

True to his name, Dodge denies both past and future; he sits on the couch sneaking forbidden cigarettes and whiskey. Jeffrey Heyer portrays Dodge as a dried-up husk running less on blood than bile. Just because he's dying doesn't mean he'll stop shouting. He has no use for the dead hand of the past: "A long line of corpses! There's not a living soul behind me. Not a one. Who's holding me in their memory? Who gives a damn about bones in the ground?"

He needs no past and he finds no virtue in the future: "Faith and hope. You're all alike, you hopers," he says to Shelly. "If it's not God then it's a man. If it's not a man then it's a woman. If it's not a woman then it's the land or a future of some kind. Some kind of future." Dodge and his family are not ghosts but corpses. Their spirits have fled but their bodies noisily remain.

Physical and spiritual desolation is a favorite Shepard theme; his characters are left dazed in the wreckage of abandoned agraria. Shepard says that in a headlong dash to the cities America has left the land behind and found nothing in its stead. In *Buried Child* Dodge spouts the resulting nihilism, but Tilden (Craig Huisenga in a wonderfully understated performance) reflects the confusion of lives cut loose. He says he came home because "I didn't know where to go...I didn't know what to do. I couldn't figure anything out."

Shepard tentatively points toward the family for shelter. After the initial rebuff from his family, Vince drives off:

> *I was gonna run and keep right on running. I drove all night clear to the Iowa border. Never stopped once. I could see myself in the windshield. I studied my face. Studied everything about it. As though I was looking at another man. As though I could see his whole race behind him. Like a mummy's face. I saw him dead and alive at the same time. And then his face changed. His face became his father's face. And it went on like that, changing. Same bones. Same eyes. Same nose. Same breath. And his father's face changed to his grandfather's face. And it went on like that. Changing. Clear on back to faces I'd never seen before but still recognized. I followed my family clear back into Iowa. Straight into the corn belt and further. Straight back as far as they'd take me. Then it all dissolved. Everything dissolved.*

So he returns again to assume the role of patriarch. But this is a family where the uncle and father are crippled or crazy, where the grandfather has apparently killed an unwanted child and the grandmother disappears for days with the local preacher (the appropriately smarmy Craig Hurrenga). The family is just as hopeless as the lost land; but Vince still has the family, so he returns.

In this play about rootlessness, Shepard gives us no one to root for. This aloofness may reflect Shepard's dissatisfaction with theater as an art form. He has said that he hates theater, and in 1971 he wrote "I don't want to be a playwright, I want to be a rock and roll star [he spent his first Rockefeller grant on a Fender Stratocaster and a Dodge Charger]...I got into plays because I had nothing else to do. So I started writing to keep from going off the deep end." In the same way that onscreen Shepard appears uncomfortable as an actor, he is also uncomfortable as a playwright. He has not yet found his medium. Whatever emotional distance we feel from the characters seems the fault of Shepard's evasiveness, not Marcia Taylor's stage direction.

Much of the play seems suited less to theater than to the '50s horror movies Shepard was weaned on. Dodge's scalp is left cut and bleeding after his bi-weekly haircut by Bradley, whose prosthetic leg is later leaned against the staircase with a bouquet of roses in its harness. One leaves the theater remembering those sensational garish images and the accompanying dark humor, not the subtleties of Shepard's idiomatic dialogue or the troupe's strong performances.

> Shepard's characters are left dazed in the wreckage of an abandoned agraria.

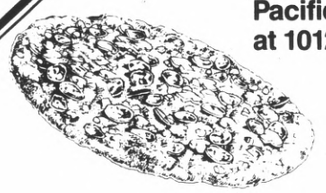
Although the play's message is obscure, the troupe gives a vibrant liveliness to dying characters on a dead land. They do justice to Shepard's depiction of a dark and troubled land inside a Norman Rockwell painting.

Buried Child plays Thursdsay-Sunday at the Arts Center Theater (1001 Center St.) through May 26. Ticket prices are $7 general, $5 seniors and limited income on Thursdays and Sundays; $8 general and $6 seniors and limited income, Fridays and Saturdays. Tickets available at Cymbaline, campus box office, and civic auditorium.

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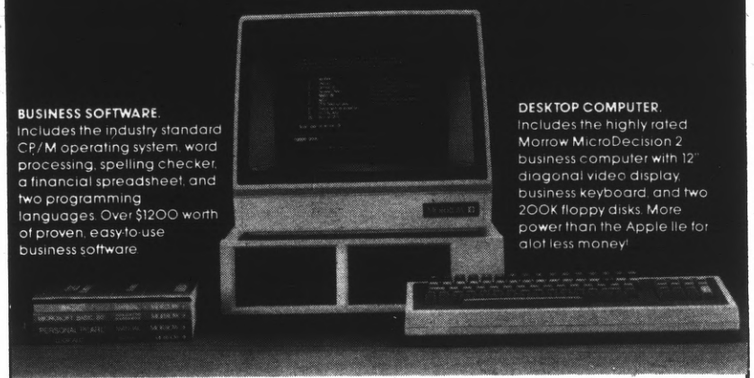
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A Spine Tickler

FILM

by Marty Stevens

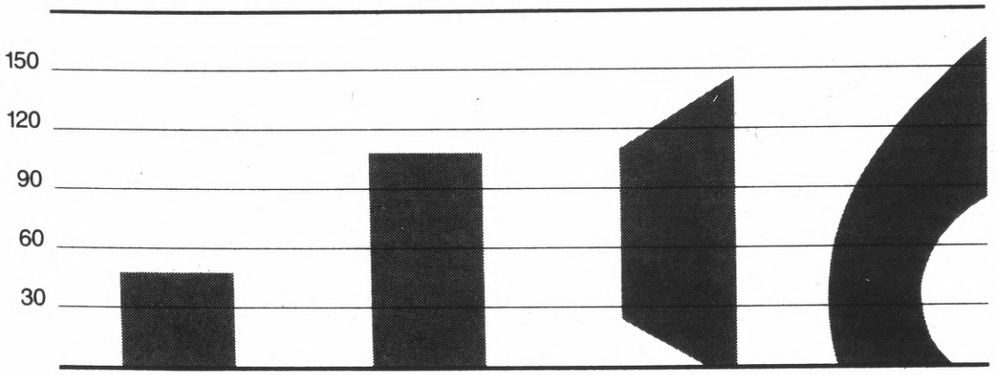
HERE'S A SIMPLE TEST TO SEE IF YOU SHOULD bother to see the movie *This Is Spinal Tap*:

1. Who was the original drummer for the Who?
2. What woman was blamed for breaking up the most influential rock & roll band of the '60s?
3. Who are the "Glimmer Twins?"
4. What band does Gene Simmons play in?

All right class, if you missed more than one question you may not understand much of the humor that is ladled into this "mockumentary." Director Rob Reiner ("Meathead" on *All in the Family*) and an inspired cast of primarily television comedians have put together a satire that is flawless in its attention to detail, but comes across as effortless. The result is such that anyone without a fairly keen interest in the myths and magic of rock music probably couldn't tell the difference between this movie and *The Compleat Beatles* or *Don't Look Back*.

Improvising around a bare bones script, Reiner plays the part of a Scorsese-like filmmaker exploring the ups and downs of Britain's oldest active heavy metal band. The band is on an American tour that collapses under heavy load of bad karma, entropy, and thundering ineptitude—such as being booked as openers for a puppet show at a theme park. By improvising all of the dialogue—except for the adolescent boy sex-fantasy lyrics ("Big bottom girl, drive me out of my mind. How can I leave this behind?")—every scene comes across exactly as offhand as it should. Lots of hand-held camera work adds to the effect.

"The Tap," as the band refers to itself, encompasses the history of rock music dating from just before the Summer of Love to the present. Some "archival" television performances from the band's early days as a Merseybeat outfit strongly resemble Gerry and the Pacemakers, while their appearance in a "flower power" incarnation is as close to Buffalo Springfield as we're ever likely to get again. Before the film's end, there is a parody of the Keith Moon saga in the blackest of humor, a send-up of how Yoko Ono "tore apart" the Beatles, and an examination of the too-close-for-comfort relationship between "artistic visionaries" a la Townsend and Daltry. As the Ringo-like bassist explains, "We have two creative geniuses in the group. David and Nigel are poets, like Byron and Shelley, fire and ice. I try to play a role somewhere in between . . . like lukewarm water."



This graph shows the relative enjoyment of the movie *Spinal Tap* after the ingestion of any number of street intoxicants. *(All measurements in micrograms.)*

Cameo appearances play a big part in keeping the momentum going. Ed Begley, Jr. (*St. Elsewhere*) sparkles for all of seven seconds as one of a series of doomed drummers, Paul Schaefer (David Letterman's bandleader) pillories sycophantic small-town promoters, and Patrick MacNee (*The Avengers*) exudes out-of-it bonhomie as the beknighted head of Polymer Records.

Especially funny is the deadpan rendition of a faded rock star by Michael McKean. If you know him at all, it's as "Lenny" from *Laverne & Shirley*, but don't let that scare you away. He obviously knows and loves rock & roll, can play a passable heavy metal guitar, and has a well-honed sense of timing. His character takes an inordinate amount of time when answering questions, supposing that his lapses look like deep reflection when it's plain that he's so stupid that he doesn't even know that he's stupid.

While the players could have easily put in a lot of gratuitous sex and drug scenes, they opted instead to show the empty preoccupation with said diversions by absent-mindedly mouthing the joys of sedated carnal knowledge or by exhorting each other to "Rock & Roll!!!" in almost every scene. There are indeed some groupies in evidence, and a roadie stares in horror as an open vial of white powder hits the carpet, but these scenes aren't just cheap theatrics, merely more detail to add to the authenticity.

This Is Spinal Tap is already being touted as the best rock spoof movie ever. Since *The Rocky Horror Picture Show* and *The Rutles* are the only competition, the honor is somewhat diminished. However, a new standard has been set, so ingest your favorite recreational pharmaceuticals and get down to the 41st Avenue Playhouse for a good dose of rock & roll fun.

Oh yeah: 1)Keith Moon 2)Yoko Ono 3)Mick Jagger and Keith Richards 4)Kiss. ✓

This is Spinal Tap *currently rocks the 41st Avenue Playhouse.*

Public Nuisance

FILM

by Finn Spring

AT LEAST *PRIVATES ON PARADE* IS PRAISE-worthy for its title. There is nothing deceptive about it—it is as trite and stupid as the two hours of cinematic buffoonery it announces. Not the kind of goo-goo ha-ha buffoonery found in *La Cage Aux Folles*, this film's french farcical model. I'm referring to the stunning inability of director Michael Blakemore and screenwriter Peter Nichols to evoke even the faintest ripple of emotion or laughter in an audience. *Privates* is one grim picture.

The story begins when the young and innocent soldier-boy Stevie (Patrick Pearson) reports for duty at his new regiment, SADUSEA, a British army song-and-dance unit in Singapore in 1948. The lads at SADUSEA are an enormously festive bunch (read gay) in the process of making a musical in drag. They are led by Captain Terri Dennis (Dennis Quiley), a self-proclaimed *artiste extraordinaire*.

"I'm going to be attached to your section," says Stevie to a chorus of giggles from the array of degrading homosexual stereotypes, but c'mon, we've seen this schtick before. It wasn't all that funny in *La Cage Aux Folles* ; with a twist of British humor, it is flatter than a three-day-old gin and tonic.

But just to make absolutely certain that this picture never gets out of the mire that the screenplay has stranded it in, the casting director has added John Cleese (of Monty Python fame) to play Major Giles Flack. His role as commanding officer of the brigade resembles Colonel Klink's in *Hogan's Heroes*, only with less flair. He's the gullible officer who gets the run-around from his subordinates, thus provoking laughter, get it? Of course you do; anyone with a television set has seen this before on Monty Python or, worse, on a US sitcom.

In any case, Sergeant Major Reg Drummond (Michael Elphick), Major Flack's reptilian right-hand-man, has an evil scheme to sell British arms to the jungle commies. These pathetic creatures are portrayed as life forms two evolutionary steps below the chimpanzee. Drummond dupes the Major into leading the troupe of troops on a tour of the jungle where the munitions are hidden.



If looks could kill: John Cleese stares as Major Giles Flack in *Privates on Parade.*

Further plot developments unfold in an uneven fashion, speeding up and slowing down so illogically, it is sometimes difficult to know what is taking place. What is most annoying is the smug conviction with which *Privates* wears its Cheshire grin. The jokes are delivered with such indolence that you get the impression the makers of this film could care less if you laugh or not. One-liners are feebly launched only to nosedive somewhere between the screen and the first row of seats, while the actors seem to snicker at their own ineptitude.

They even try to pass some of it off as serious social commentary. At various moments we are told that 1) homosexuals and communists are people too (sometimes). 2) War is Hell and 3) Nice guys finish last. But the manner in which these messages are delivered is so smart-alecky that you want to run up to the screen and slap someone in the face.

The many dance numbers come off exactly as you would expect from a military company—amateurishly. This is not unforgivable in itself, but you would expect the lack of slickness to be compensated for by added charm or novelty. Instead all we get are low-budget rehashings of old musical numbers in drag.

When the color film fades into black and white for the Ginger Rogers/Fred Astaire copy, you have to wonder what the makers of *Privates* think they are getting away with. By the end of the film, the musical numbers are even replicating themselves: in the span of fifteen minutes the viewer is treated to the same Latin American number twice.

If *Privates* has a punch line it is this: It began as a Royal Shakespeare Company production in 1977 and has won a brace of awards, including the Best British Musical of the year. Something must have happened on the way to the film studio. *Privates on Parade* is woeful. ✓

Privates on Parade *starts this Friday at the Nickelodeon.*

ANNOUNCEments

MICHAEL ROSS, THE SBPC REPRESENTATIVE, will be out of town the week of May 7 and will not have office hours. He will be available again the week of May 14.

ISSUES AND IMAGES OF THE THIRD WORLD IN CINEMA: Friday nights, 7-10pm, Oakes 105. May 4—Herbert Biberman's, *Salt of the Earth*— a classic drama about the struggle of Chicano zinc mine workers and their wives during a Colorado mine strike. Free.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES" is the name of a workshop offered by the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union on Tues., May 8. The workshop will be held at the Credit Union's office, 817 Pacific Avenue, in Santa Cruz, from 7pm to 9pm.

THE SOCIAL SUPPORT SURVEY sponsors thank all of you who have returned your surveys. We urge the rest of you to complete and return yours soon. You own the results and we want to give them to you. If you have questions, call x2576, 4482, or 2813 (mesg.).

THE ANNUAL SUMMER TRANSLATION INSTITUTE at UCSC will take place between July 2-July 27. For your free brochure, call (408) 429-2524 or write the Summer Session office.

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOPS: May 3, 9, Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC. For sign-up and further information stop by 123 Central Services or call 429-2183 or x2183. RECRUITERS: May 8, Digital Equipment Corp., CIS (Software Specialist). May 9, 10, 11, CalPIRG, Community Organizing. All require formal interviews. Technical job search workshop: Computer Science, Physics, Math and Technical Writing. Student participation workshops designed to aid the graduating senior in a thorough job search. Thursday, May 10, 1:30-2:30. Kappy Ceresa will be visiting Crown College to describe the services available through the Career Planning and Placement Center.

CINCO DE MAYO: The Cinco de Mayo Committee invites the Santa Cruz Community to a series of activities commemorating Cinco de Mayo during the month of May. There will be art exhibits, a March in Solidarity with Latino People of the World, and free movies at the Louden Nelson Center. A benefit dance with Mighty High and Gitano is slated for Saturday, May 12th, at the Civic Auditorium. On Thursday, May 17, Teatro de Aquellas will perform "Semilla de Aztlan" at the Louden Nelson Center. For more info, contact Ludi or Sylvia at 423-5747.

ON SATURDAY MAY 5 UCSC's Silicon Valley Research Group will sponsor a Workshop Series on "Office Automation" and on "Electronics and Homework." The morning panel will begin at 10am in Kresge 159, and the afternoon panel will resume at 1:30 . The public is invited.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR: Susan Meuldijk and Paco Ramirez are organizing a tour to Lima, Cusco and Machu Picchu in Peru; Rio de Janeiro and Iguassu Falls in Brazil; and Buenos Aires. Please contact us for a detailed brochure. 426-0135.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION INTERNSHIP PROGRAM: There are many current internship opportunities. Check for our gold announcements at the academic boards and colleges, or access your "b" account on the nearest terminal—help intern—or stop by Cooperative Education, 205 Central Services, x.2396, for more info.

READERS' THEATER: at Aptos Branch Library, 7695 Soquel Dr., Aptos, CA. 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7:30pm. New members are always welcome.

FEED YOUR BRAIN: OPPORTUNITIES TO STUDY AT UCSC: An informal evening session at the Santa Cruz YWCA, 303 Walnut St. If you've been thinking about coming to UCSC, but have questions, this evening's for you. Wed., May 9, 7:30-9:30pm.

THE UCSC FARM AND GARDEN will conduct its annual plant sale on Sat., May 5 in front of the Barn Theatre at the main entrance to UCSC. The hours will be from 10am-1pm with the first hour from 10-11 reserved for members of the Friends of the UCSC Farm and Garden only.

SANTA CRUZ WALDORF SCHOOL MAY FESTIVAL to be held May 5 on the San Lorenzo Park Benchlands from 10am-5pm. The theme of the fair is the portrayal, through art, drama, crafts, food, and costumes, of the many cultures of humanity throughout the ages of history. Proceeds from this event will go to the Santa Cruz Waldorf School's Tuition Grant Fund.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM will have a monthly meeting on Wed. May 9, at 11:30am. The meeting is a brown-bag lunch, held at Trinity United Presbyterian Church Social Hall, Poplar at Melrose, Santa Cruz. The public is invited. For questions, call 425-8591 or 722-5691.

INDIAN BASKETS: Within the confines of the Santa Cruz City Museum is housed an Indian basket collection which will excite the dilettante of basket collectors. On May 5 at 10:30am as part of the Hidden Treasures series, there will be a rare opportunity to view part of the collection. The Santa Cruz City Museum is located at 1305 East Cliff Dr.

IMOGEN CUNNINGHAM PHOTOGRAPHS: The exhibition will include 50 to 60 works by one of California's most gifted photographers. Cunningham was famed for her still lives and botanical studies as well as her sensitive portraits of ordinary people and celebrities. May 6-June 24, 1984, at the Art Museum of Santa Cruz County, 224 Church St., S.C.

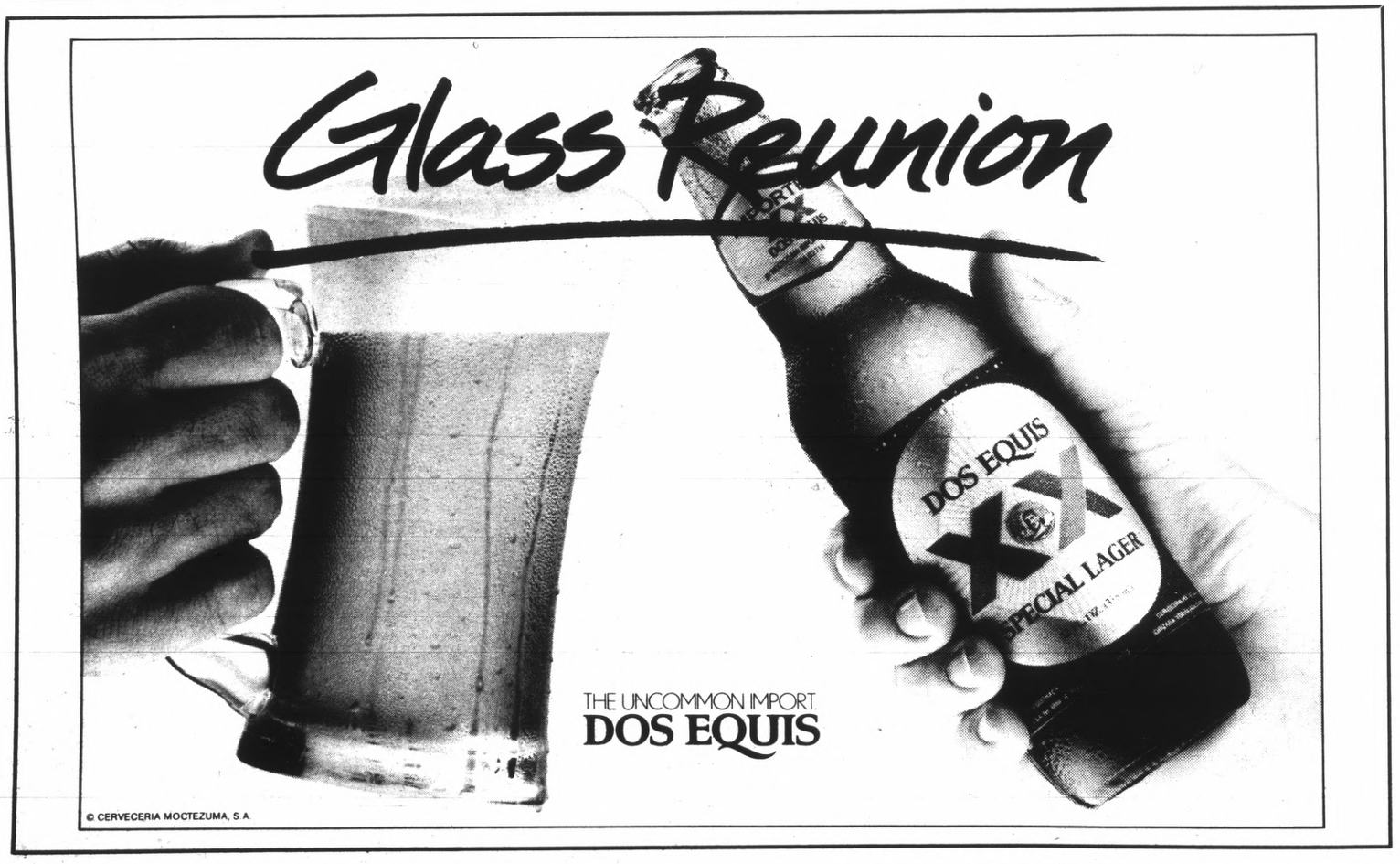
MOVING OFF CAMPUS THIS FALL? Find out what's involved in an *effective* off-campus housing search by attending a workshop on "Living in Town." The premiere "Living in Town" workshop will be held on Wed., May 9 at 7pm in the Cowell Conference Room. For more info, contact the Off-Campus Housing Program at 429-4435 weekdays between 9am-4:30pm.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ID CARDS available now at the Campus Box Office! You'll need verification of student status, a current photo, and $8. Get 'em early and avoid the summer rush. We are located in Campus Activities, Redwood Building; ph. 429-2159.

STUDENT ANTI-VIOLENCE ENTERPRISE (SAVE) is sponsoring a carwash, Sat. May 5, 11:30-3:30pm at the Alpha Beta supermarket (on Soquel) for $2.50 per vehicle. Proceeds will help fund domestic violence education projects.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH: Wed., May 9, 7:30pm, Mission Hill Jr. High School. Come and learn about the positive alternatives that are being developed by DARE (Drugs and Alcohol Require Education)—a group of concerned parents, students and members of the business and professional community—and hear about the Summer Activities available to Santa Cruz Youth from guest speakers. For info call: Youth Services 425-0771.

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15 minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wed. at Whole Earth Parking Lot



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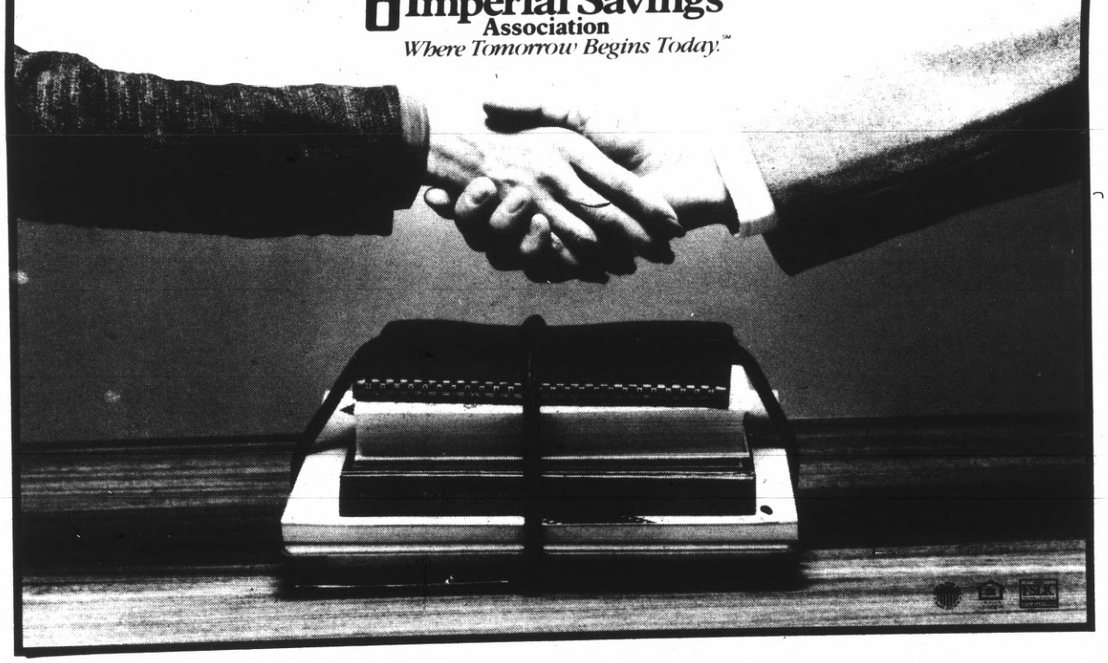
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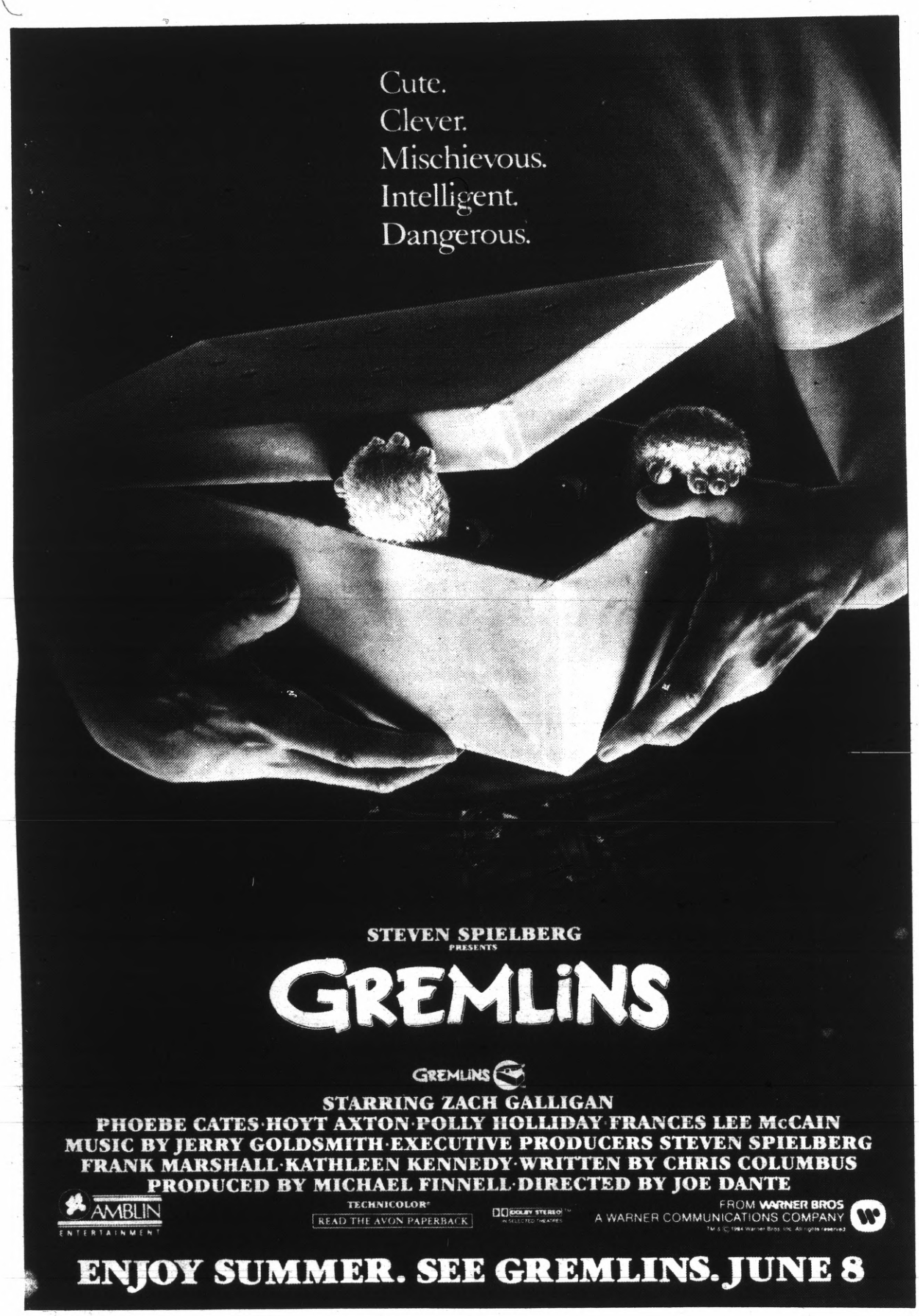
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Personals

REWARD: For info leading to the conviction of the high & run driver that hit me on 3/27/84. Please contact Alexander if you have info. (408) 997-7971.

Lost

LARGE REWARD OFFERED to whoever found a purple knapsack on the firetrails Sunday, April 22. All I want are the thesis notes and gold bracelet. These things are very valuable to owner. Please call 429-1669. No questions asked.

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Now accepting enrollment for September the ORCHARD SCHOOL welcomes you to its open house Monday, May 14 7pm. **Louden Nelson.** Kindergarten-6th grade with displays, discussion, dessert! Call 476-6271. 2408 Trout Gulch, Aptos.

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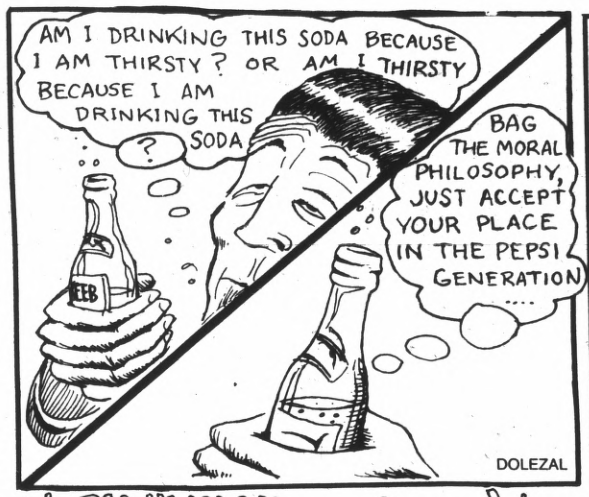
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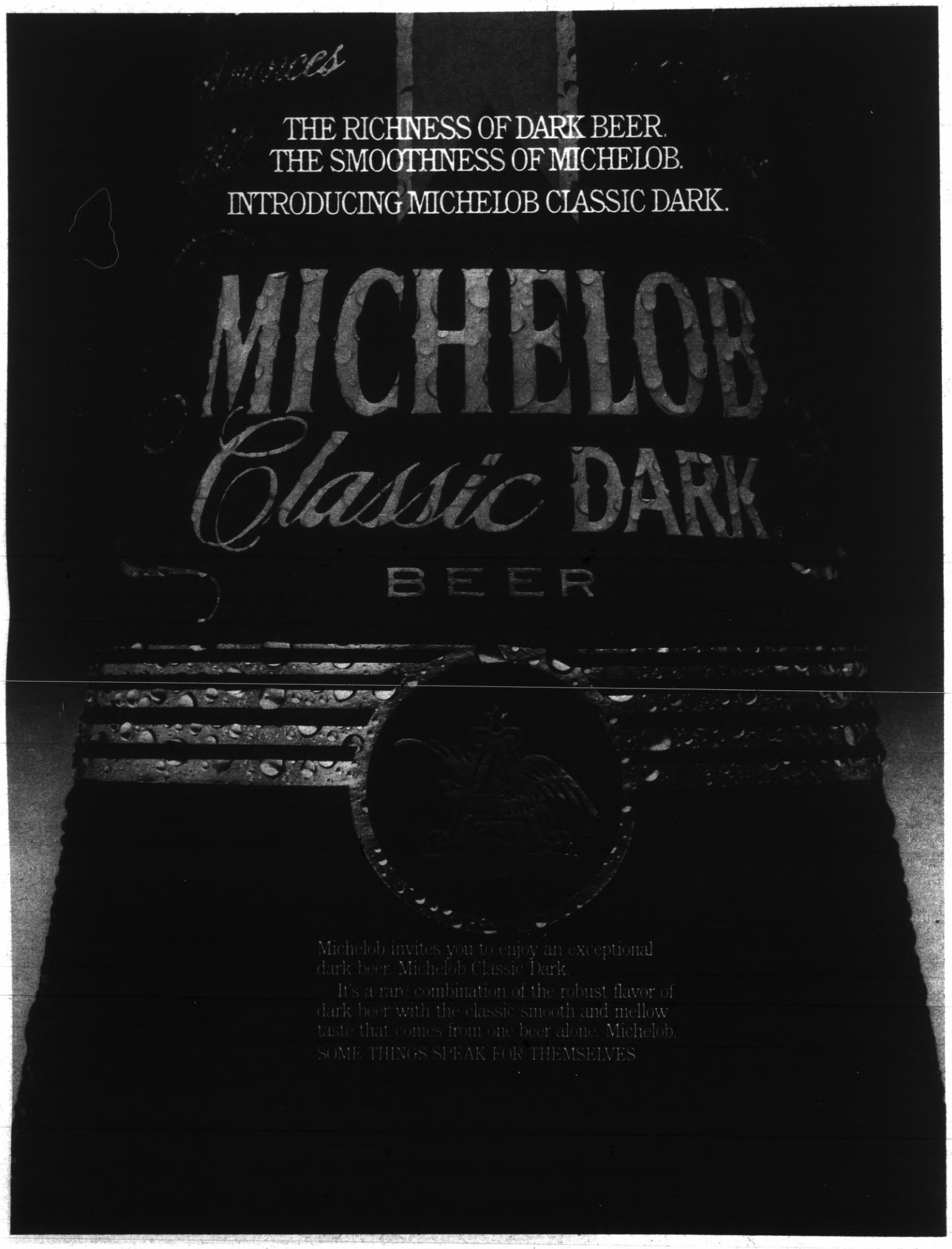
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